

either of us we obtain Christian char.

he could see and read the principal European journals, and perhaps measure the changing pulse of the present time by the experience of his life.

One day in November, 1856, he entered his wife as usual, took his accustomed seat as he went to school, and picked up the nearest paper. He found it was the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*; but he had spent some years in Germany, and understood the language tolerably well. His attention was attracted by a letter to the editor, which he thinks, "I was the first to read; what is going on there?" It was a little further: "Celebration at Waldorf." Waldorf—the name is familiar—where have heard it? As he continues his perusal, the editor has observed that the Waldorf festival attracts the attention of all other *habitués* of the cafe. "Grand Dieu, Davout—Waldorf—the ten men—the pastor's son! Did I dream such thing, or is this the same? Forgotten youth and years effaced by a hundred miles

Music in school may itself be compared to the girl of sixteen in a family of small children, who, while she takes care of herself, assists her mother rather than helps her. Music, rather than another mother, will do more than you, possibly, in washing, combing, dressing, and rearranging the various passions and follies of your scholars. And perhaps you yourself, when you get run down below zero, discouraged, disheartened at some muddy-headed, idle or refractory boy, might resort to the same fountain and say, "may I govern my passions with absolute sway."

Many think that children cry more easily than they sing. That is a libel. Children have hearts, God gave it them, and souls, and He

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils;
The motions of his spirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus :
Let no such man be trusted." S. H. C.

The widow of the famous Morgan, of an
Masonic notoriety, is now a resident of the
city of Memphis, Tenn., where she has be-
engaged in benevolent labors in connection with
an orphan asylum.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Republic-
in one of the wards of Brooklyn, was held
Thursday evening, at which the following res-
olutions were adopted :

"Resolved, That the Union be saved.
Resolved, That the Union is saved."

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE.—We have received the January number of this pretty little boys' and girls' magazine. It is one of the most attractive of the juvenile monthlies, and is published at 120 Washington street, Boston, by Robinson, Greene & Co., at \$1.00 a year. W. T. Adams, Esq., ("Oliver Optic") is principal editor, and among its contributors for the next year we find the names of Jacob Abbott, Gail Hamilton, J. T. Trowbridge and C. Coffin.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—We have received from Messrs. J. J. Dyer & Co., 35 School St., Boston, the January number of this popular magazine. It is an excellent number and we advise everybody to call at the Bookstores and buy it.

exclude outer barbarians and rebels, was the most formidable weight, thickness and solidity. The northern division or Tartary city, embraces three inclosures, one wall another, and each surrounded by its own wall and having its own gates. The imperial palace is in the centre, and this inclosure is called the 'Prohibited City,' from its sacredness as the abode of the Emperor. The second inclosure is the city walls near the high gate, those in the city, being faced with glazed bricks and covered with yellow tiles—the Chinese color of royalty, as yellow is that of the West. In a bright day, and at a distance, the effect is almost dazzling. The second inclosure, which surrounds the Emperor's, is called the *Imperial City*. The wall inclosing it is 20 feet high. The second inclosure is occupied to a great

time, had given heavy Democratic majorities. He was the nominee of a convention composed of Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, and in 1850 he mounted campaign he beat his competitor by 20,000 majority.

Mr. Sherman's personal fitness for the presidency had been demonstrated by his previous career. While adhering with unwavering firmness to his convictions of political duty, he was accorded by his opponents every consideration which courtesy and forbearance could demand. In every emergency he has exhibited coolness, promptness and sound judgment, and his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law unites an unusual degree of self-possession, an unobtrusive self-reliance, and a dignified presence and demeanor.

Beautiful was the reply of a venerable man to the question, whether he was still in the land of the living—"No, but I am almost there."

The Rockland Gazette.

Thursday, January 5, 1860.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., are authorized Agents for receiving advertisements and subscriptions for the *Rockland Gazette*, at the office of S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., 215 Nassau St., New York.

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The President's Message.

We present, in another column, the telegraphic abstract of the President's Message, which will give a sufficient indication of its character. In alluding to the events at Harper's Ferry, Mr. Buchanan takes pains to set forth the apprehension that these occurrences "are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South," while ascertaining that for himself he indulges no such gloomy forebodings. It may be pertinent to inquire why the President should conjure up a man of straw in order to tell the country he is not afraid of him. The ambiguous statement that "those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry these doctrines into practical effect," might leave us in doubt as to its intended application, but it is sufficiently explained by the intimation that the time may arrive when the advantages of the Union "cannot be enjoyed without serious danger to the personal safety of fifteen members of the confederacy." When we compare the freedom of person and speech which the Southern can enjoy unchecked anywhere at the North with the oppression upon the personal liberty of the citizens of the North which is practiced at the South—when we contrast the continued aggressions of the slave power, its clamorous demands and arbitrary threats, with the calm, conservative, law-abiding and Union-loving position of the great anti-slavery extension party of the North, we shall see how causeless and unjust is such an intimation, and how unworthy of a place in a state paper of the executive head of the nation.

Mr. Buchanan's message is not only dissonant to the feelings of his political opponents, but is far from being satisfactory to his own party. When he coolly congratulates Congress upon the "final settlement" by the Supreme Court of the United States of the question of slavery in the Territories, "one would think he manifested sufficient assurance, and sufficient devotion to slavery interests to suit the abettors of that system, but it is not so. The extreme Southern wing of the party are dissatisfied because he does not go farther, and expressly declare himself in favor of Congressional legislation for the protection of slave property in the Territories. On the other hand, the more moderate Democrats, even at the South, understanding the President as declaring in favor of a slave code in the Territories, feel that the message has greatly injured the prospects of the party at the North. The friends of Douglas are, of course, especially vexed, at finding the way to coalition so much more difficult and exacting. So much for the "final settlement" of this question of slavery in the Territories.

The Bath Times of Monday has an article in review of the message, and although it concurs with the President's Mexican policy and hopes the possible event of another war with Mexico "will be seized upon as a justifiable excuse for making a complete conquest of that distracted country," (it) it pointedly rebukes the President for alluding to the several years immediately preceding his administration as characterized by habits of extravagant expenditure. After praising the administration of Pierce for the ability with which it managed the financial affairs of the nation, the *Times* continues as follows: "The present has been a notoriously profligate administration in many respects. Agents of the government have been multiplied at large expense, for no earthly purpose but to carry out the political schemes of men in power. We will not particularize. The people of this State know what we mean and to what we refer. They know how party hacks, party politicians have been employed at eight dollars a month, not to perform meritorious public duties, but to control the free action of the democracy. We would not have alluded to these things, or to an exhausted treasury and multiplied loans but for the disloyal policy of an administration 'the lathe of whose shoes' the present has proved itself, in many respects, unworthy to unveil."

Real and Personal Estate in Rockland.

The following list of the taxable real and personal estate of this city, with its valuation, for which we are indebted to Jeremiah Tolman, Esq., one of the City Assessors, should have been published last week, but was crowded out by a press of other matter. The assessors' valuation of the taxable property of Rockland in 1859 was \$1,036,534, while it will be seen that the valuation of the present year is \$2,699,611, showing an increase of a fraction over 160 per cent. If the property of the city were equally divided among the number of voters resident, it would give an amount of property equal to \$1,040 to each poll, according to the rates of valuation below. It will be seen that the number of acres of land included in the city is 5800, or about 3 1/2 acres to each voter, and that the average valuation is \$122 per acre. The average value of dwelling-houses is very near \$444.

The present valuation, however, is not the highest to which we have attained within the past ten years. Three or four years ago the valuation of Rockland exceeded \$2,000,000, but the value of real estate has depreciated with the decline of business since that time. The following is the statement and table of valuation furnished us by the Assessors:

The following is a schedule of the real and personal estate returned to the Commissioners on State valuation by the Assessors of this City. Our blocks and stores are returned under the head of outbuildings, which includes all buildings except dwelling houses and mills. The law requires a return of the inventories of 1857, 1858 and 1859. The Assessors are required to make oath or affirmation and subscribe a certificate of said oath upon said lists that said property and estate are appraised at the full fair cash value thereof.

Number of Polls, 1690.

	Valuation.
1162 Dwellings,	\$315,784
766 Outbuildings,	219,149
5,800 Acres of land,	709,461
Privileges, (which include wharves, kilns, quarries, &c.)	336,365
Total Real Estate,	\$1,785,800
Stock in trade,	115,705
Mineral Instruments,	12,370
Telegraph stock,	6,300
24,140 Tons of vessels,	544,633
77 Pleasure carriages,	5,855
Money on hand or at interest,	68,195
Bank stock,	99,745
379 Horses,	27,735
12 Cows,	665
118 Swine,	8,865
334 Cows,	598
33 Cattle 3 years old,	740
51 Cattle 2 years old,	945
93 Cattle 1 year old,	1,050
110 Swine,	102
11 Sheep,	7,700
Water Stock,	4,550
Household Furniture,	7,200
Steamboat Stock,	2,918,809
Total Real and Personal Estate,	\$2,699,611

The Bangor Banks—Defalcation of the State Treasurer.

We think that the apprehensions concerning the Bangor Banks will be found to be without foundation. The *Whig* says that there is evidently a villainous attempt to discredit them, for purposes of speculation—that they are as strong as any Banks in the State, and that there is nothing in the condition even of the Norumbega to warrant a doubt of its healthy and solvent condition, except the unfortunate difficulty with the Cashier. We have the authority of the *Whig* for stating that the Treasurer's Bank, which is reported by Thompson's Reporter as "thrown out," has only \$10,000 in circulation, while its loan amounts to \$100,000, and it has, at this time, funds in Boston for the redemption of its bills to the amount of \$18,000 or \$20,000. The Maritime Bank of Bangor, quoted in an extra of one of the Bank Note Reporters as "failed to-day" is an institution which was closed up several years ago, and has paid dollar for dollar to its creditors for all bills or claims presented. The deficit in the case of the Norumbega Bank is less than \$20,000. The bondsmen of the Cashier are perfectly solvent, and have put the checks in suit, so that the ultimate loss to the Bank will not probably be large.

In connection with the rumor concerning the Bangor Banks has come the report of the defalcation of the State Treasurer. We learn by a despatch from Augusta that the Governor and Council have notified all the Banks having State deposits that B. D. Peck, State Treasurer, is a defaulter in his office, and directing them to pay no checks drawn by him. There is a report, in connection with this matter, that Mr. Peck has been concerned with the Cashier of the Norumbega Bank, in large speculations, which have involved the Cashier, causing the difficulty in the affairs of the Bank, and resulting in a heavy loss of the State funds. The Portland *Advertiser*, in commenting on this matter, says: "The State is secured against loss by the Treasurer's bondsmen who are amply competent to make good all deficit on the Treasurer's accounts. We learn from a gentleman well versed in the history of the Treasurer's misfortunes, that he has made over his private property, as well as a large amount of property under his control in Canada, to secure his bondsmen from loss. Further facts in reference to the case will be developed upon the meeting of the Legislature. The defalcation of the Treasurer is due to the Governor and Council for the promptness with which they have notified them of the default of the Treasurer."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Maine assembled at Augusta to-day. Reports say that the election of President of the Senate will fall upon either Hon. T. H. Marshall, of Belfast, or Hon. J. H. Drummond, of Waterville. J. M. Lincoln, Esq., of the Bath Senate will probably be chosen Secretary of the Senate. For Speaker of the House the names of F. A. Pike, Esq., of Calais, and E. W. Woodbury, Esq., of Sweden, have been suggested. Chas. A. Miller, Esq., of this city, the efficient assistant Clerk of the last session will doubtless be chosen Clerk.

FEDERAL SERMON.—The Federal sermon of James F. Sears was preached at the First Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon, by Rev. Jos. Kallioh, from Rom. 8: 18—"For I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us." It was listened to with much interest and attention by the very large audience which crowded the church in every part. The members of our Fire Companies were present and also delegates from the Companies at Thomaston.

THE TRI-WEEKLY.—The *Age* and *Kennebec Journal*, of Augusta, will each issue a tri-weekly sheet, as usual, during the session of the Legislature, published on alternate days. We commend them to everybody who wishes to keep informed of the progress of matters at the State capital. Price of each paper, \$1.00 for the session.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—The New Year's Ball of Mr. C. F. Barnes, at Atlantic Hall, on Monday evening, is pronounced by our friends who "trip the light fantastic toe," to have been a fine affair. The hall was full, the company of the best, and the enjoyment of the occasion unmarred. Mr. Barnes' services as a leader of dancing soon to be well appreciated by the lovers of this amusement. He will soon open the new hall in Pillsbury's Block, with a dedication ball, and will have his classes there afterward.

LECTURES.—Prof. Wells' fourth lecture, on "Ocean Currents" was delivered on Tuesday evening. The last lecture of the course will be given on Friday evening, at Beethoven Hall.

NEW SUGG.—Our friend GORHAM, who devotes his time to shaving people, in the most barbed manner, (except those barbed individuals who won't bear it,) at his well known room just under our office, has recently put on a very elegant and beautiful sign, painted in BERRY'S best style. We think it will be voted by the hair-dresser in the city, and if those who notice it will step inside they will see that GORHAM is not one of those who merely make the outside of the platter clean. Long may he shave!

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At the meeting of Line Rock Division No. 16, S. of T., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 27, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

O. G. HALL, W. P.
HEMAN BERRY, W. A.
E. A. PERRY, R. S.
S. A. PERRY, R. S.
F. E. KAY, F. S.
S. P. HATCH, T.
E. A. BERRY, C.
H. S. PERRY, A. C.
A. R. BROWN, I. S.
ALFRED W. PERRY, O. S.
JOHN R. BURKE, Chaplain.

We learn that the Division has made steady accessions to its membership during the past quarter, and is characterized by a spirit of active interest in the temperance cause.

Hon. Judge Mason of Iowa, who made himself so popular with the inventors of the country while he held the office of Commissioner of Patents, has, we learn, associated himself with MUNN & CO., at the Scientific American Office, New York.

CHILDREN'S TEMPERANCE FAIR.—According to last week's arrangement, the Band of Hope Fair will take place at Atlantic Hall, on Thursday evening of next week, Jan. 12th. There will be refreshments, music, tableaux, and other attractions. Remember the children, and give them a good house. The levee will be repeated on Friday evening, and free admission given to the children of the Band of Hope. The public will not be admitted to the second entertainment. Contributions to the tables for the second evening will be gratefully received, to be delivered according to future arrangement.

RAND LIVERY.—It will be seen that a Livery is to be given for the benefit of the Rockland Band, at Atlantic Hall, on Wednesday evening of next week, 11th inst. An attractive entertainment will be presented, and the proceeds will be appropriated for the purchase of a new uniform for the Band. Give them a good house.

For the Gazette.

Hale's Improved Kerosene Burner.—Mr. Editor.—Fluid is so dangerous an article for lamps, and common oil so expensive and so disagreeable in its odor, that Kerosene oil is decidedly the best article for light that the market now affords. And with Hale's Kerosene Burner, (Improved) we seem to have found everything we need for a safe, mild and pleasant artificial light.

Though I have no interest direct or indirect in the sale of said Burner, I desire to recommend it, as I conscientiously can to your readers.

It seems to me to be the best yet invented.—It is so constructed that the wick is always in the exact position required for the most perfect combustion of the oil, thus securing a saving of no small amount in the cost of the light. It can also be used as a night lamp without the inconvenience from smoke or smell which is experienced from the common lamp.

Nashua, N. H. J. O. S.

Rev. J. W. Lane will preach to the Congregational Society, at the Universalist House on Sunday next, 8th inst.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. It seems that on Friday Mr. Grow rec'd a challenge from Mr. Branch, with the request to inform him where a communication would reach him. The Director of Columbia College, G. replied to the note in the evening, justifying his own course in the House, and that the practice of the code was a violation of the principles of Christianity, and considered a crime under the laws of God and man. The Legislature of which he and Mr. B. are members. He could not recognize it, and would defend his personal rights and the right of freedom of debate. They were both arrested and required to give bonds in the sum of \$5000 each to keep the peace.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE NORUMBEGA BANK, BANGOR.—Messrs. J. S. Rowe, J. W. Hathaway and Edwin Clark, have been appointed receivers of this bank, which has suspended.

Mrs. Sarah A. Wallace, of Hampden, went to sleep a few nights since, leaving a lighted candle by her bed side, and in the night nearly suffocated, and found not only the bed but her own night dress on fire. It was extinguished without damage to her person, but her escape was remarkable.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Argus says Hon. Neal Dow, while walking across a beam in his steam railway, about 16 miles from Portland, on the 25th, became bewildered by the smoke and steam, and fell. His fall was broken by striking another beam, but he came down upon the top of the boiler, near a vat of scalding water, striking a wheel which inflicted a severe wound upon his body. He was insensible for some time.

The Belfast Argus states that the Hon. E. Knowlton, of that county, who has been proposed as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor at the next election, declines to have his name used.

By the Assessor's returns, Sagadahoc county, the smallest in the State in point of territory, pays a tax on \$1,072,384.

The Argus says Mr. Dresser of Harswell has called at that office, and denies all knowledge of the yacht *Wanderer*, says he has been at home two months, and never has been in any unlawful trade. The Argus don't believe the Capt. of the *Wanderer* was a Maine man.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The *Calais Advertiser* learns that a young man by the name of Nelson Hall, son of Mr. John Hall, was killed on Wednesday the 12th inst., by a limb falling on him, while in the act of felling a tree. He resided on Pomroy Ridge, where he leaves a young wife to whom he had been married but five weeks.

FIRE IN ST. STEPHEN.—The *Calais Advertiser* states that the residence of Alfred Price was consumed by fire on Tuesday evening last. He and his family took refuge in the house of one of his tenants which also took fire and was consumed. On account of the intense cold the firemen could do but little. Several of the firemen and their toes and ears frozen, and it was with much difficulty that the engines could be kept free of ice.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—John Roberts of Hooksett, N. H., went to Manchester on Tuesday, with a load of wood, and on his way home he became chilled and froze to death. His horse was found frozen to death near his body. Both had been destitute of food during the day.

Gov. Barnes has vetoed the bill of the Massachusetts legislature for consolidating the statutes. A large amount of legislative wisdom as well as other elements, has thus been preserved in vain.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at Charleston on Tuesday evening. The 24th inst. Sugar was quiet and unchanged. The new crop was very backward.

During the year 1859 there have been one hundred and fifteen fires at Chicago; the estimated loss \$750,000; on which there were policies of insurance amounting to \$314,325.

Two of the crew of the bark *James Cook* were under arrest in New York for mutiny, they having attempted to kill the mates and take possession of the vessel, when off Long Island. Their names are J. Kelly and Thomas Sullivan.

New York, Jan. 2.—Counterfeit three's were circulated freely in this city Saturday night.—Seven arrests were made of parties implicated. The state factory of Williams, Morse & Co., Bloomfield, took fire on Wednesday night and was totally consumed. The fire also communicated to the vessel, when off Long Island. The vessel, which was owned by F. A. Williams & Co., which shared the same fate. Loss of the former \$10,000; of the latter, \$2,500, and no insurance on either. The fire throws about thirty persons out of employ.

FIRE IN FARMINGTON.—The Chronicle of the 29th ult. says that on that morning, the store owned by A. H. Bonney, in that village, with the entire amount of stock and property, including contained, to the amount in total of some \$30,000 exclusive of the building itself, was destroyed by fire. Mr. Bonney had an insurance of about \$4,000—about one third of his loss. Messrs. H. & P. Pillsbury lost a valuable Law Library and papers to a considerable amount. The whole loss falls heavily on some five or six different persons.

STATE PRISON REFORM.—The *Ellsworth American* is informed that the Commissioners have disposed of all the convicts that may be committed to prison for the next three years, as follows: Rates as to save to the State, the sum of \$5,000 annually, as compared with last year. Also a saving will be made of \$1000 annually in the salaries of the officers. This is retrenchment and reform, in a much needed quarter, and the Commissioners, have, it would seem, taken hold of the matter in earnest. The Commissioners were unable to agree on the question, whether to enlarge the old Prison or to build a new one in some other locality. Mr. Tinker made a minority report.—the other Commissioners agreeing, making the majority report. We shall look for these reports with some interest.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—Alexander Cobb, of Westbrook, was found frozen to death on Sunday morning last, within eight rods of his own door. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Mr. Cobb rode out from the city with one of his neighbors on Saturday night, on an open horse sled, and was left opposite his house, which was about a quarter of mile from the main road. From thence he made his way through the deep snow towards his own house, and had reached it within eight rods, when he apparently sat down and froze to death! His wife discovered him from the window the next morning. He had probably been chilled by the ride, and weary from long walk, and sitting down for a moment's rest without suspicion of danger, fell into the sleep that knows no waking. Mr. Cobb is represented as a most kind-hearted, obliging man, and a good neighbor. He was employed by a farmer, and had five little children, who were dependent on his daily labor for support.

FIRE IN BLOOMFIELD.—We learn from Conductor Pitman that on Wednesday night last 24th, Messrs. Williams & Co.'s State Factory and Foundry were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$5000. No further particulars.—Bangor *Whig*.

For the Gazette.

Benjamin Franklin. Benjamin Franklin was born in Boston, of poor, but honest parents, who earned their bread by the sweat of their brow, and making tallow candles. This business did not suit Franklin's taste any better than his smell, especially as it was a very wicked business. He showed himself to be a dear lover of music, by paying two deer for a whistle, one Fourth of July.

He is the only boy who was ever distinguished for industriously employing his idle moments. At such times, he studied Locke, by means of which he invented the famous Hobbs' lock, which, like hens' teeth, couldn't be picked.

He was apprenticed to his older brother, a printer. He frequently told Franklin to "go to the gallery," and chased him about, and over him so much, that Franklin set types and his brother at defiance, giving him a thimble-full of the "Art of Self-Defense," and then "cut stick" for elsewhere. His next feat was to foot it most of the way to Philadelphia.—Here he bought three rolls, but one was as much as he could possibly eat, and he very generously gave the others to a woman with tears in her eyes and a starving family by her side.

He walked up a street and saw his future wife in a window, but did not recognize her. After getting into business, he was so fond of reading that he married a lady by the name of Read. One day, he with several other young men went out rowing and got into a row with one Collins. He threw him overboard, and made him swim a long distance. Collins then appreciated the great advantages of navigation, and afterwards had a line of steamers known as the "Collins line."

Franklin often walked along the banks of the Schuylkill, so called from many truants who fished there. He went about doing good, and one day calling on a hermit, asked her if she had any business, to which she answered "Nun." He told her she had better advertise.

From that time forth he has been called a philosopher. He invented electricity, and would have invented steam, also, but Fulton got ahead of him. One day it severely struck him there was such a thing as lightning. He then flew a kite, holding in one hand a key, and in the other his grandson, who were a small coat and copper-tipped shoes. The fluid passed through the aged progenitor, and made his offspring spring off his feet, giving him such as rotary motion as to rip the coat and snap off the tail at the most interesting part (Bonne's style), leaving a garment such as is called a roundabout, from the way it originated. Franklin merely said "Let 'er rip," and went in. In the year 1775 he was elected to Congress, but died some time after, whereby his friends were deprived of the Franklin Privilege.

R. H. EDY, Esq., Boston, SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.—There are few instances of more distinguished success in this country, than has attended the efforts of Mr. Edy in this very difficult and complex department of business; and we take great pleasure in recording the fact, that as a Patent Attorney, he stands pre-eminent. The essential qualities required are strict integrity and honor, sound powers of analysis, and quick perception, familiar acquaintance with Patent Law and Patents. All these qualities we know Mr. Edy to possess to a remarkable degree. For more than twenty years he has devoted his entire time and energies to perfect himself in this department, and there is no man equally competent to give advice to inventors, touching the validity of claims and the patentability of inventions. In prosecuting claims denied upon imperfectly prepared specifications, he has been particularly successful, a large part of his practice being appeals in cases where patents have been refused two or three times in consequence of imperfection and incompetency in preparing papers. We confidently recommend Mr. Edy to all who are in want of any information on the subject, and can assure them that implicit reliance may be placed in any statements he may make.

The Bangor *Whig* says that the proprietors of the M. Sanford, will soon put a smaller boat on the route between Bangor and either Boston or Portland, to run until the Sanford resumes her place on that route in the spring.

During our visit to Lowell we were shown through the Laboratory of our celebrated countryman, Dr. J. C. Ayer, a room, which we have believed what is seen there without proof beyond disputing.

They consume a barrel of solid Pills, about 50,000 doses and 3 barrels of Cherry Pectoral. 120,000 doses paid to what an inconceivable amount of human suffering does this cost! 170,000 doses a day! Fifty millions of doses per year!!! What acres and thousands of acres of sick beds does this spread before the imagination! And what sympathies and weeps! There is not all this in the very best of the best, but also, much of it is. This Cherry Droppin' sugar Pill are to be the companion of pain and anguish and sinking sorrow—the inheritance of our mother Bessie's to the infant daughter, who the infant daughter has been touched too early by the blight that withers half our race. Its little lungs are affected and only watching and waiting shall tell which way it will breath shall turn. This red pill is the cause of the tallness on which the life shall hang. There the blossom of the world just bursting into womanhood, is stricken also. Affections most assiduous care skills not, she is still falling away. The van messenger comes and never and never every week. This little man, the infant shall go there, their last perhaps their only hope. The strong man has planted in his vitals, this same disease. This red drop by his side is helping him wrestle with the inexorable enemy, the wife of his bosom and the children of his heart are waiting in sick sorrow and feel the red drop on which they lean in this world, be broken.

O Doctor! Spare no skill, nor cost, nor toil, to give a poor perishing sick the best that human art can give.—*Gileston, Texas, News.*

The Hallows Gazette states that Mr. Robert Francis, of that city, while engaged at work on the bridge on Wednesday last, fell from the floor to the ice below, a distance of about twenty feet, injuring him quite severely, though not dangerously. One of his ankles was fractured, which, together with severe bruises, will confine him to his house for several months.

Edridge F. Paige, well known as "Dow, Jr.," the author of the famous "Patent Sermons," was found dead in a house of prostitution in San Francisco, on the 4th inst. He was a native of Litchfield, Ct. Ten years ago he was the editor and proprietor of the *New York Mercury*, but meeting with reverses, he went to California, where he became addicted to liquor and died of the result, after a degradation and misery.—*Exchange Paper.*

On Monday, 20th inst., as Mr. Benajah Williams, of Gardiner, was engaged in hauling logs to one of the mills from the dining place, he was caught by the sudden rolling of a log, and one of his legs was broken in two places just below the knee.

A SPRING ARRAY.—It would take one half of our paper for the mere publication of the names of our people that have been benefited by the use of Redding's Russia Salve, the remedy of the age. It speedily cures cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, chapped hands, erysipelas, scalds, &c. Sold everywhere for 25 cents a box.

DR. WATSON'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY is a valuable balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are under its balsamic influence.

George Davidson, of Calais, has slaughtered twenty-five thousand pounds of pork the present season.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamship Arago.

New York, Dec. 28.—Steamship *Arago*, from Southampton 14th inst., arrived here this evening.

Steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th. The *Saxonia* arrived out on the 14th.

The barque *Eagle*, of Windsor, N. S., from Newcastle, Bermuda, sunk November 10th, in lat. 37 N., long. 46 W. The crew were taken off and landed at Flores.

The African mail steamer *Ethiopia* brings the following intelligence:

DESBREBE, Dec. 1. Capt. Gen. Walker and four men of the American schooner "William" (Wanderer), had been landed near Tenerife by a French vessel. They had been abandoned by their vessel, which was in charge of the mate, while engaged in obtaining provisions from the French schooner.

An imperial decree in the *Bulletin des Lois* opens an extraordinary credit of 140,000 francs for the expenses of repairing the old residence of Longwood and the tomb of Napoleon I. at St. Helena, and the improvement of other parts of the island.

Paris, Dec. 12. All the power united in Congress have now sent in their adhesion. Cholera is said to have broken out in the Spanish army.

According to late despatches, the Spanish forces are unable to take the offensive, and are continually attacked by the Moors. Trade in Paris has been more active during the past week. Speculators begin to feel a certain degree of confidence in the maintenance of friendly relations between England and France. The accounts from Lyons are not satisfactory. Trade in Marseilles is in a state of stagnation.

Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Jan. 1. 1860.—The royal mail steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, arrived at Halifax, yesterday afternoon. She left Liverpool at 10 A. M. on the 17th ult., touching at Queenstown on the evening of the following day.

The Cunard steamship *Etna* also left Liverpool on the 17th for New York direct.

Steamship *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 130 A. M., on the 18.

The steamship *Vigo*, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the afternoon of the 16th. The *Canada* reports, 19th ult. lat. 51 07' N. long. 12 30' W. passed a bark dismantled, waterlogged and abandoned; had the bust of a man for a figure head, black lower masts and house painted green.

Nothing of importance had transpired relative to the arrested claimants.

A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held in London on the 15th. The Ministers were summoned by telegraph from the country. The London *Advertiser* believes that urgent consideration relative to Congress was the cause, and thinks it not improbable that the arrogant of the Pope in claiming for his representative precedence over all other Powers may have been one of the points for the Cabinet's consideration.

Another Cabinet Council was held on the 16th. Four sailors, belonging to the American ship *Roswell Spague*, were arrested at Liverpool for mutiny.

The ship *Norfolk* had arrived from Melbourne with 227,000 in gold.

The total amount of gold saved from the wreck of the *Royal Charter* now amounts to £20,000.

The *Times* correspondent at Aden states that the port of Aden, in the Red Sea, had been closed to France, and that a French vessel of war was shortly expected there to take possession.

The Spanish expeditionary army to Morocco was reinforced on the 13th by infantry and 6000 cavalry.

A holy war had been proclaimed throughout the Empire of Morocco, which would bring thousands of Moors to the seaboard towns to defend their country.

Bristol, Saturday.—The American ship *Sea Belle*, loading in the floating harbor was discovered to be on fire early this morning, and at 10 o'clock was still burning, and had become a perfect wreck.

Thirty-Sixth Congress.

On Monday the Senate was not in session. In the House Mr. Moore of Ky. (American) offered a resolution declaring Mr. Butler of Va. (Am.) Speaker, Mr. McClelland of Illinois (dem.) moved to substitute the name of Mr. Davis of Ind. (anti-Leocompton) The Clerk read the resolution out of order. Mr. Smith of Va., who had the floor, made a Union speech, in the course of which he drank two or three glasses of cognac amidst general merriment. Several interruptions were made, having reference to the length of his speech or to propositions to adjourn, and finally an adjournment was effected, and the members retired in great gloom.

The President's message was sent into both Houses of Congress yesterday. After some debate in the Senate, the reading of the message was ordered, which occupied an hour and a half. The Senate then adjourned to Friday next. After continued debate upon the slavery question an unusual hour for Speaker was taken, and the House adjourned.

The Senate was not in session on Wednesday. In the House there was a rambling debate upon the President's message and the slavery question. A ballot for Speaker gave Mr. Sherman 103, Mr. Maynard of Tenn. (American) 95, and 42 scattering.

In the House on Thursday the debate upon slavery was continued. One ballot was taken for Speaker, in which Mr. Sherman had 102, Mr. Scott of Cal. (dem.) 95, and 41 scattering. The Senate held a brief session on Friday and adjourned till Tuesday next. In the House there was another rambling debate, to use the time of the members and the patience of the country. Mr. Maynard of Tenn. (dem.) offered a resolution declaring Mr. Corwin of O. (Republican) Speaker for 24 hours, at the expiration of which they should ballot for another. He stated that his object was to allow of the passage of the bill for the payment of the mail contractors, and others to whom Government is indebted. But, without voting upon this resolution, the House adjourned until Tuesday next.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.

Overland mail, with S. Francisco dates of 19th, arrived at Jefferson at noon today. Three passengers came in the mail.

Business at S. Francisco was even more dull for a week ending on 19th, than previous one. All the markets were depressed.

A silver mine has been discovered in Santa Cruz.

A trail over the mountains from Placerville to Carson Valley, had been opened since the late heavy rains and loaded teams pass over without difficulty.

Steamer *Columbia* brings dates from Oregon to 24th ult. New gold mines were continually being discovered, and the price of gold was high. The Jacksonville Sentinel reports a new gold field in the vicinity of Galesburg, which report says is quite rich, causing a rush there by miners.

Mining operations through British Columbia has closed for the season, on

Telegraph to the Rockland Gazette.

AWFUL CASUALTY.

ALLING of the PEMBERTON MILLS
IN LAWRENCE.
200 PERSONS BURN'T.

300 KILLED IN ALL.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Jan. 10.

One of the most terrible calamities on record, occurred at Lawrence to-day, at about 5 o'clock P. M. The Pemberton Mills fell with a sudden crash while some 600 or 700 operatives were at work. At present it is impossible to give

anything like a correct account of the loss of life, but from the best authority it is believed that at least 200 are still buried in the ruins. It is impossible as yet to tell the cause of the disaster. Some two or three acres of ground are piled up with every description of masonry and the falling building.

Bonfires are burning to light some 2000 or 3000 persons working for their lives to relieve

the unfortunate persons, many of whom are still crying and begging to be relieved from their tortures. Every few minutes some poor wretch is dragged from his or her prison, and is heard rending to hear their cries as they are drawn out, with legs and arms crushed or torn out. Mr. Chase the agent and Mr. Howe the treasurer, are both providentially saved.— They were in the spinning room conversing

When being warned by some unusual noise both started for a door which was by order strictly prohibited from being unlocked, but it being the only possible exit they tried that door which unaccountably was open, they had no more than made their escape when the part they had just left fell to the ground.

The city hall has been converted into a temporary hospital for the reception of the dead

Wounded and there remain until recognized by friends, although scores are recognized when taken from the ruins and taken at once to their homes. Mr Palmer was deeply buried in the ruins and thinking there was no prospect of being extricated, cut his own throat to end his sufferings, but still he was extricated and lived some time after arriving at the Hall. One woman in the part of the Mill still standing became frightened, threw her bonnet and shawl out of a fifth story door and then jumped out herself breaking one arm and otherwise in-

The laboring force of the Mill was about 900 and it is supposed that about 700 beings were actually buried in the ruins.

At about half past 9 fire was discovered. This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror to hearts that had before the hope of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on. The force pumps in the vicinity, and all the hand engines which had been on the ground, at once got streams of

water on the fire and have kept pouring on torrents, so that now, 11 1-2 o'clock, although volumes of smoke and steam are rising yet the flames do not seem to gain and it is certainly to be hoped that it has been stayed.

12 o'clock.

Calamity succeeds calamity. In ten minutes the whole mass of ruins has become one sheet of flame. The screams and moanings of the poor buried creatures can be distinctly heard, but no power can now save them.

The mills are now a flat smoking mass. Probably not less than 200 human beings perished in the flames. The fire made quick work burning not only the main building as it lay flat, but spreading to the material that had been removed. Between 40 and 50 physicians are in attendance at the City Hall and other places wherever the injured need their services. The ruins having burned up it will be many days before a true knowledge of the toll can be ascertained.

wounded can be arrived at. The fire caught without doubt from a lantern, burning fuel which was accidentally dropped.

The streets from one end to the other are filled with a mass of human beings, every one eager to see and hear.

3 o'clock.

Duck Mills will be saved without a doubt—steam fire engine has just arrived from Manchester. It seems more quiet here now and further

danger probably cannot occur from fire as there is such a large force of firemen on the ground. Impossible to get fuller particulars to-night. The amount of suffering, cannot be imagined—exact number of killed and wounded cannot be got at now.

GAZETTE OFFICE 11th inst., 3 P. M.

[The above is the latest telegraphic intelligence which can be obtained up to the moment before going to press. The greater at London.]

more important, the operator at Lawrence is utterly unable to send any report to day, such is the rush to the office with private despatches relative to the victims and the survivors of this terrible catastrophe.]

Geo. R. Smith, the defaulting Cashier of the Norumbega Bank has been liberated from jail having procured satisfactory bonds for his appearance at court.

THE FRUIT OF LOVE.—It is not hard to bear with those whom you love. If love sleeps, then it may be hard to bear with them; but while it dawns forth, it is easy to overlook and excuse their faults. That thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, where charity is said to endure all things, hope all things, seek all things, expect all things, and wait for all things—what a royal and glorious chapter that is! There are some peculiar scenes, I think, which await u

in the world that is just before us. I think that if there is any one thing that parents long for, it is the full requital of all the love that have bestowed on their children, which they do not get in this world. I think that they plan their love in their children, and that it does not come up, in thousands of cases, till they stand together in the better land. It will be paid back there. Persons do a great deal of unrequited Christian work here, one with another, which does not seem to produce any fruit. I think it will bear fruit in heaven. Then we

A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—The Baltimore Patriot, after naming several possible candidates for the Presidency, says that "Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, unites so many excellent qualities and antecedents, so many great capacities, and such fortunate accidents, that he is pointed out by every consideration of principle and policy, as the man for the occasion."

son." And it proceeds to argue in his favor a great length, urging that he holds the old whig doctrines upon national politics, that he is the opponent of southern extremists, is in favor of a protective tariff and a home market, known as an advocate of internal improvements, almost the only man upon whom the entire opposition vote can be concentrated, and certain to carry the North, with a fair prospect of Missouri, Maryland, Tennessee, Delaware, Kentucky and Louisiana. The Patriot therefore announces Mr. Bates as a candidate for this year's election.

HOLE-IN-THE-DAY.—This celebrated Indian brave, we are informed by Major Cullen, has built him a "gay old house" on his reserve six hundred and forty acres, at Crow Wing, of the Mississippi. The house has cost him some six thousand dollars in gold, and is nearly surrounded by a piazza. The old Chief is living, with *six wives*, in all the splendor of a Mormon Bishop. His parlor is furnished with seventeen

rocking-chairs, while the walls are hung with eight large portraits, seven of which represent himself, and the other, Major Cullen! Three of his wives are old, like himself, and the other three young and beautiful! They live like "white folks," all sit at the same table, and have the best china and coffee-sets for every-day use. The old man has over one hundred acres of his reserve under cultivation, which brings forth bountifully. His wives work a large garden well stocked with flowers.—*Miss. Union*

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Southern Consistencies.

The South does not yet avow the justice and necessity of the African slave-trade, and demand the re-opening and protection of the foreign negro-trade, as the test of patriotism and loyalty to the Union, but contents itself with demanding the fullest liberty for the home trade in living ebony and in asking the government to continue a national insurance policy upon its merchandise in human flesh, and guarantee it a market. But we cannot fail to see where the matter will end, if the ultra slavery party of the South has its way. The fact is, slavery is all right or all wrong. If it is a right and innocent, and just practice to hold and traffic in slaves in the States, it is proper that the widest facilities for increasing this just system should be enjoyed, and that the slave-trade should be re-opened. If the negro is blent and enlightened and christianized by being owned and worked and bought and sold by the white man, then certainly it must be a very philanthropic and christianlike business to take the poor black man from his native wilds and subject him to these beneficent influences. To blacken the foreign, slave-trade and, at the same time, white-wash the home slave system, does not seem to be consistent with sincerity in both operations. The conservative Northern anti-slavery man finds, of course, that he must preserve different attitudes towards the foreign slave-trade and the domestic slave system, and for this reason: Though he regards both as entirely wrong, the nation agrees to brand the first as piracy, and nothing calls upon him to exercise any forbearance towards it, while the second has a recognized and legal existence in a number of States in the confederacy, where he has nothing to do with it and it is not responsible for it, but where he is bound to tolerate it and leave it alone. The radical Southern pro-slavery man, on the other hand, who maintains that the Southern slave system is right in itself and beneficent in its operation, must also hold the slave-trade to be beneficent and just, and must support as right, in his own belief, what his country has declared to be piracy, punishable by the severest penalty known to our laws. But if he agrees with the laws of Congress denouncing the slave-trade, he cannot maintain that the existing results of the negro-trade in this country are good and praiseworthy. He must acknowledge slavery to be an evil, whatever he may be disposed to do with it.

We are not disposed to disagree with the enumeration, by President Buchanan, in his annual message, of the evils which would flow from the opening of the slave trade, by this country, but there is much sophistry in his complacent statement of the present condition of the American slave. He says of the slaves in this country that during a period of half a century "their advancement in civilization has far surpassed that of any other portion of the African race. The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them, and both their moral and physical condition have been greatly improved." "The light and the blessings of Christianity have been extended to them!" They "have no rights which the white man is bound to respect"—the dearest domestic ties and the most sacred domestic virtues are made mockery to them by those who "extend to them the blessings of Christianity." To be beaten, deluded, sold, separated from all to which they are bound by instinct or affection, are the "blessings" which they receive, and to be taught the hard conviction that there is a just God in heaven, whose arm they have never seen interposed between them and the oppressor, is the consolation which their Christian teachers bring them. If the slave-trade were re-opened, Mr. Buchanan tells us, this enviable condition of the bondmen would be changed, and the present beneficent relations between master and slave would be destroyed. But let us see how much this present enviable condition of the negro is owing to the "philanthropy" of the master. Speaking of the slave, the President says:

"At present he is treated with kindness and humanity. He is well fed, well clothed, and not overworked. His condition is incomparably better than that of the coolies, which modern nations of high civilization have employed as a substitute for African slaves. Both the philanthropy and the self-interest of the master have combined to produce this humane result. But let this trade be re-opened, and what will be the effect? The same, to a considerable extent, as on a neighboring island—the only spot now on earth where the African slave is sold openly and legally, and in defiance of solemn treaties with a power abundantly able at any moment to enforce their execution. There the master, intent upon the present gain, extracts from the slave as much labor as his physical powers are capable of enduring—knowing that, when death comes to his relief, his place can be supplied at a price reduced to the lowest point by the competition of rival African slave traders."

And so, after all this whitewashing, Mr. Buchanan admits that the slaveholder has not so much regard for his negro as the northern farmer for his horse or his ox, and that if he were given the opportunity to replenish his human live stock at prices reduced by the competition of rival slave-traders, he would not scruple to work it to death!

As a matter of abstract morality, it is useless to separate the slave-trade from its results, denouncing the one while we eulogize the other. But still we see the South acquiescing in the national denunciation of the slave-trade, while at the same time it loudly maintains the justice and beneficence of the slave system, and brands and curses him who utters the mildest opinion adverse to this view of its "peculiar institution." It is not long since that an Irish-born citizen in Columbia, South Carolina, fell under the vengeance of Southern chivalry for such cause. He is an intelligent young man, twenty-three years of age, who was employed about the State House. The only opinion which he ever expressed against slavery was that it caused the white laborer at the South to be looked upon as an inferior and degraded man. But for this the Vigilance Committee had him arrested and thrown into a cell, whence he was afterwards taken, carried out of the city, stripped, beaten with thirty-nine lashes, tarred and feathered, and put in the train for Charleston, receiving every indignity and insult on the route. Here he was conveyed to prison by the police, and after remaining a week was sent to New York. And this is the treatment given to a free citizen by the party which is demanding, in the name of the constitution and national loyalty, that the North shall protect their beneficent institution of slavery in all the territories of the United States, or else be branded as traitors.

Southern consistency is being admirably manifested at our national capital. We think that an intelligent citizen of a foreign State must be sufficiently perplexed in observing our public

affairs, to see the slave-trade denounced as piracy by our national laws, while, at the same time a large body of our national legislators brand as unworthy of public place or private citizenship those who could recommend a book deprecating the practical results which have flowed directly from this same system of piracy. The South cries out for its rights under the constitution, but, in its denunciation of those who now hold their sentiments, it casts obloquy, disgrace and the accusation of treason upon those departed patriots who formed that instrument. It disregards their intention in forming that compact and their practice in its interpretation, and tramples their opinions in the dust. This was pertinently brought home to the pro-slavery radicals, in a brief debate which occurred between Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and Mr. Bingham of Ohio, in the House of Representatives last Friday. Says the telegraphic report:

Mr. Bingham of Ohio wished only to say to the gentlemen of the House and the country, that when the gentlemen denounce that book, without limitation, as an incendiary production, he denounces the last will and testament of Washington, a copy of which is contained in that book. The resolution pronounced the truthful words of that distinguished Governor of Virginia, McDowell, viz: "You make the yoke of your slave to labor like an ox. You may compel him to work and work to live, and yet he is not free, and he will be with him, because he has the right to a hope of immortality." The resolution denounces the living sentiment of Jefferson, copied from his Notes on Virginia, viz: "I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and which has no attribute to take sides against the slave for their rights and liberty." The gentleman from Virginia should also remember that the denunciation in the resolution is a denunciation of the words of the Continental Congress, when about entering on the Seven Years' War, wherein it was said in the Articles of Association by the members thereof, that they held every man or community of men as enemies of American liberty who were not opposed to the trade.

The resolution also denounces that part of the Declaration of Independence which holds these truths self-evident: "that all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that when any form of government becomes destructive of any of these rights, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it." The right which is embodied in this memorial Declaration, for which our fathers fought and bled, and which our fathers fought through the storm and darkness of a Seven Years' War.

The Calamity at Lawrence--Burning of the Richmond Theater, in 1811.

We print on the first page of our present issue an account of the late awful calamity at Lawrence, filling several columns, which we publish for the benefit of those of our subscribers who do not have the opportunity of reading the daily papers, and that we may have a record of the most terrible catastrophe which has ever transpired in this country. The ocean has been the scene of disasters resulting in greater loss of life, but we think that in our history we have no record of such a terrible calamity on land. An event, however, which approximated to the terrible nature of the catastrophe of last week in its sacrifice of human lives, and even, perhaps, in some of its aspects, exceeded the horrors of the later calamity, was the burning of the Richmond Theater, in December, 1811. At the time of its occurrence this sad event thrilled the whole country, and an account of the calamity will be read with interest at the present time. We find the following in the *Portland Advertiser* of last Friday:

"As the public mind is now deeply interested in the shocking calamity which has just occurred at Lawrence, it may be well to bring to the notice of this generation a like catastrophe which befall the people of Richmond, Va., on the evening of Dec. 26th, 1811. It is somewhat different in its nature and extent from that of the Pemberton Mills, and yet, in many respects not less horrible. In the burning of the Theater about seventy persons lost their lives, and the number of injured was estimated at one hundred. The winter opened with an uncommon rage for fireworks of all kinds, and on this fatal evening there was to be a new play for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the Theater—it was the largest house of the season, and not less than 600 were present. The play went off with a pantomime, the first act was over, and all around was mirth and vanity. At this moment the scenery caught fire, and in a few minutes the whole building was wrapped in flames! The cry of fire! fire! passed with electric velocity throughout the whole house, and the scene which followed was horrible beyond description. There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. Most of all those who were in the pit escaped, while those in the boxes were unable to get down the stairs before the flames overtook them. Those behind, in the pressing flame, pushed those who were nearest the windows, and people of every description began to fall one upon another—some with their clothes on fire, and some half roasted! The most heart-rending scene pervaded the house. Wives asking for their husbands—females and children shrieking, while the gathering element came rolling on its curling flames and columns of smoke—threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trodden under foot. The stair-ways were blocked up, and the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest. Within ten minutes after the fire caught the whole house was wrapped in flames, and the scene which ensued it is impossible to paint. Women with dishevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children—husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole scene outside of the building. Some who had escaped through the windows, and others who were rescued by others were alike frantic, and they perished by the thousands. The scene was so terrible that it is not possible to describe it. The bells tolled; almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot."

We desire to express our obligations to Mr. D. T. Savage, telegraphic operator at Bath, and Mr. Upham, a very courteous and obliging operator in this city, for the despatches relative to the Lawrence catastrophe published in the Gazette of last week.

BAND LEVEE.—The Levee of the Rockland Band, at Atlantic Hall on Wednesday evening of last week was a very pleasant occasion. A goodly company were present, and all seemed to find much enjoyment. The music was excellent and the refreshment tables presented a very tempting display of choice edibles. The receipts of the occasion were about \$65.

The Calamity at Lawrence.

The daily papers continue to be filled with details and incidents concerning the recent terrible calamity at Lawrence, together with reports of the testimony given before the coroner's jury, which is still in session at our last reports.

We continue to read of heart-rending incidents connected with this sad tragedy. We are told of a young and beautiful girl, who, busy at work in one of the upper stories of the mill at the time of the crash, was thrown down by a piece of shafting, which fell across her neck, preventing her from rising. As the shaft was prevented from bearing heavily upon her neck, she could watch with comparative ease, and the confidence of delivery, the efforts of the rescuers to extricate her. But, alas! the flames came first, and claimed her for their victim.

There is another incident told of a little girl who was entangled in the ruins beyond hope of rescue. The cruel flames came crackling towards her, and as a companion near her was rescued, and being borne away, the little doomed heroine took her time bill from her pocket, and handing it to her companion, scorched by the flames between, she said: "You will be saved, I shall not; give this to my father and say good-bye to him for me."

The dead-room at the City Hall witnessed many thrillingly mournful scenes. A husband who had searched anxiously for his missing wife, examined a charred and misshapen mass brought into the room for the dead, and upon the clasped fingers of the skeleton hand he found the wedding ring, engraved with his own name, which he had placed on the hand of a happy bride. He was borne from the sad scene raving like a maniac. A mother who had lost a child came on Saturday afternoon, leading a young daughter and bringing a miniature likeness of the lost one, with which to seek the original among the dead. The miniature was that of a blooming and beautiful young lady. On a shapless body, from which the face was burned away, the mother saw a fragment of the dress which her daughter had worn, and knew she had found the body of her child. She fainted and was borne away. There were other scenes as affecting as these, but we have not space for more.

The deepest feeling with regard to this terrible event prevails in Lawrence. It was made a subject of discourse in nearly all the churches of the city last Sunday. On Saturday Mayor issued a proclamation appointing Tuesday as a day of prayer, and it was to be observed as such in all the churches.

The body of Mr. L. F. Branch, the missing overseer, was found on Sunday, and was but slightly disfigured. Up to Sunday evening 72 bodies had been brought to the City Hall. 61 of them had been recognized, 12 buried not identified, and 9 removed.

We shall give the result of the coroner's inquest as soon as we ascertain it, and defer all remarks upon the probable causes of the catastrophe until that time.

The latest reports give the following statement of the number of the dead, wounded and missing:

Dead,	120
Injured severely,	110
Injured slightly,	200
Missing,	86
Total,	525

A few more bodies may perhaps be found in the ruins, and the remainder of the missing will doubtless be accounted for by those who went to their homes immediately after the accident, without reporting themselves to the authorities. According to the most reliable statements the number of persons who escaped uninjured was less than 300.

BAND OF HOPE FAIR.—The fair and levee held at Atlantic Hall, on Thursday of last week, for the benefit of the Band of Hope, was a very pleasant and successful entertainment. The hall was well filled, and the large audience appeared well pleased with the diversions which were presented. The misses of the sewing circle displayed a creditable array of useful and fancy articles of needlework, &c., and well-supplied tables of refreshments, the latter of which presented only bare cloth at a comparatively early hour. The *tableaux vivants*, which were exhibited from the gallery, giving the audience a better opportunity for a general view than if shown from the stage, were entirely creditable to the ladies under whose direction they were arranged, and to those who represented the various subjects. We remember the "Group of Statuary," "The Temptation," "Mercy's Dream," and the "Doctor's Visit" as all excellent. But the most beautiful and pleasing spectacle of the evening was the fairy pantomime entitled on the bill "A Glimpse into Fairy Land." It was performed by seventeen children, mostly little girls, beautifully costumed as fairies, and was greeted by the audience, at its close, with loud applause. It undoubtedly surpassed any representation of the kind ever presented at an entertainment in this city, and had there been time for the preparation of the stage in the manner desired and at first intended, the effect would have been even more brilliant. The vocal music, by the quartette choir under the direction of Mr. Libby, and by the juvenile class directed by Mr. Stabler, was a pleasing and important feature of the entertainment, and was well performed. The favorite duet entitled "Moonlight, Music, Love and Flowers" was sung by Misses Hutchings and Tibbets to general commendation.

The only spoken exercises by members of the Band of Hope were two declamations, one a selected piece, "Temperance Soldiers," by Master Everett Jones, six years of age, and the other an adaptation for the occasion of a parody on the old familiar lines, "You'd scarce expect one of my age," &c., spoken by Master Geo. E. Torrey, seven years of age. Both the little orators acquitted themselves finely and were rewarded by a fervor of applause which was not bestowed upon other performers. The following is the parody spoken by Master Torrey.

The Little Temperance Orator.
You'd scarce expect one of my age
To plead for Temperance on the stage,
And should I chance to fall below
Pretending all the drinker's woe,
Don't view me with a critical eye,
Nor pass my simple words as idle lies.
Large streams from moderate fountains flow,
Great oaks from moderate timber grow,
And though I now am small and young,
You shall not ever see my tongue
Leaving out Rockland as required.
As any other sister town?
Yet where's the town, go far or near,
That with the rum as we do here?
Or where's the boy that three feet high
Has been running round with a bottle in his hand?
These things are things you should not do,
These things are things you should not do,
These things are things you should not do,
These things are things you should not do,
Still claim to be a Public Good!

The gross receipts of the occasion were about \$108, and the nett proceeds a little more than \$75, which will be applied for the benefit of the children's organization hereafter.

The free levee for the children took place on Friday evening, and was, as nearly as was practicable, a repetition of the entertainment of the previous evening. Although an improper use was made of tickets in some instances, and many obtained admission who were not entitled to it, the occasion passed off pleasantly. The tables were well supplied and presented an array of good things not inferior in quality and

tempting appearance to those provided for the previous evening, while they far exceeded them in quantity. The children were served at an appointed time, on giving up their tickets at the tables. The rush of juveniles, on the announcement for them to present their tickets, was quite amusing, but all obtained their portion in due time. The assembly dispersed at a proper hour, and the children doubtless went home pleased with their evening's entertainment.

Correspondence.

DAMARISCOTTA, Jan. 15, 1860.
MR. EDITOR.—Five years ago, Damariscotta was one of the first ship-building villages in the country. Like its contemporaries, its ship-building failed; unlike them, it has nothing left for a livelihood, except what the villagers contribute to the *alacris* business, which is prosecuted and lucrative about a month in the Spring of the year. Keling, smelting and clanking are resorted to, and measurably profitable. Much to their credit, some of the leading citizens have instituted the *pickers* business, which we are informed, pays well. These fish are plenty, and taken in Penauquid Pond, about one mile from "Uncle George's" in Nobleboro. Camps are erected on the margin, in which the pickers lodge and eat.

The Rockland fancy-fishing fraternity will find this an available, pleasant, remunerative, and cool resort. All the comforts peculiar to the very best country hotels, they may find at "Uncle George's."

Have you never, observed, Mr. Editor, with what pertinacity people invariably believe and contend that their *values, opinions, conduct* and *places of residence* are perfectly faultless? So with these denizens of Damariscotta. You cannot convince them that their village is not the most enterprising, public-spirited, humane and hospitable, though you refer to the "general debility" of the stores, dwellings and churches; or, to their streets whose drifts of snow remain just as the last storm intended and placed them; or, to the poor man who was recently compelled to go into the streets, after prayer was offered over his wife's remains, to beg the exercise of common humanity enough to place her lifeless form in the grave.

The place of which we write is farther distinguished for its "codish aristocracy." You see codfish in the lulliputian men, the "extension" women, the "one horse," merchant, the "twenty dollar lawyer" and, if a stranger, you would by their bombastic and consequential appearance, suppose two-thirds of the men are judges, members of Congress, merchant princes, or millionaires. You look up the street, there comes a pompous, conceited, haughty, swollen giant, who brushes by you as if unconscious of anybody's personal identity, importance, or rights, but his own—your step, suddenly, aside for personal safety, and instinctively exclaim, "that is a person of importance, certainly," but are told that he is only a small grocer, opiate, or a supernumerary school-master, or a Custom House officer, or shoe-maker.

This is lion-hunting, degenerated into mouse-hunting. Some lady has said "gentility without means, is like pudding without salt." The three churches are partly filled, on Sundays, by common respectable people, but mainly by codfish. One church has a huge codfish on the apex of its spire, which, like the mythological gods, presides over the destinies of its children. The member from this town in the Legislature made his maiden speech on and in favor of "Codfish." (Vile his talented remarks.)

The Lincoln *Advertiser* is published here, and we are no prophet if the worthy publishers do not find that "Republicans are ungrateful." There are two Banks in this vicinity: one is owned here, the other at the "Mills." The *Lincoln Democrat* which has "been out doors" since last fall, on account of indisposition, is about to be restored to health. This astonishing cure is the work of Drs. Converse, Babson, and Cunningham. Dr. Dixon and Dr. Peter Stone are the most skillful physicians in the town, and Coffin, French, Duncan and Mrs. Pike, are the best lawyers.

Back Meadow is a beautiful farming region, in the eastern part of the town, which has been occupied for more than a century, by some of the noblest specimens of manhood, tilling the soil and cultivating and inculcating such religion, morals and politics as were peculiar to the Revolutionary times. One of its original settlers brought with him from Massachusetts a willow cane, which he stuck in the soil of his new home, and which is now nearly twenty feet in circumference. Back Meadow has a flourishing Agricultural Society, in which questions of farming, trade, exchange of products, and markets are discussed. We were gratified to hear one of its members comparing Rockland as a market, and her merchants, with other places in the country, and concluding with the recommendation to go to Rockland with their produce, if they had no more than ten dollars worth to carry, and wished to be treated like gentlemen. He said he had been there a few times, and the merchants treated him so respectfully, politely and fairly, that, for the first time in his life, he felt that his profession of "farmer" was honorable, and so considered by those with whom he dealt.

MR. WILSON, charged with killing her adopted son, and burning the remains in Scarborough last summer, pleaded guilty to the charge of manslaughter on Saturday, and was sentenced by Judge Davis to six years confinement in the State Prison. She made a confession in which she stated that a dispute with the boy he assaulted her, when in a defense she seized her husband's loaded cane, and struck him a single blow, which caused his death in a short time. Frightened at the result, and having been told by Dr. Webster for killing Dr. Parkman, she attempted to burn the remains in the oven, and accidentally set fire to the house, which was destroyed.

The existence of coal in Sumatra has been long known; in the island of Banca, too, and in many small islands whose geographical features have been as yet only superficially surveyed, the Dutch, however, have as yet made little or no progress in working their coal mines and instead of procuring it from their own possessions, they import it from Australia into Batavia, and their other ports in the Archipelago—Singapore Times.

NORWEGIAN BANK.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Norwegian Bank, Bangor, was held at their banking rooms on Wednesday last. The Bank, which was organized in 1858, is understood that the stockholders are ready to take the bank from the hands of the Receivers, and commence the redemption of the bills. Messrs. Schwartz, Thurston and Hill were appointed a committee to settle with the Cashier.

MR. IVERSON, of Georgia, in his speech in the Senate 13th inst., spoke of Edward Everett, Robert Winthrop and others, as "old and inert fogies, who never controlled a vote or gave form or shape to a political movement."

George W. Hackett, a well known citizen of Manchester, N. H., died very suddenly in a fit on Thursday evening.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Europa* arrived at Boston Monday evening 10th, with news from Europe to the last date.

It is reported in Paris, that Austria, Naples, and Spain will not send Plenipotentiaries to the Congress unless the Pope is represented.

Lord Macaulay died on the 25th ult. at London. He had been ill about a fortnight, from disease of the heart, but had rallied to such an extent that his medical men did not apprehend danger. The result was, therefore, sudden and unexpected. He was only 59 years old, and, as he was never married, his title became extinct.

Another elopement in life is reported. The wife of Mr. Smith Bennerman, residing near Maidstone, ran off with Rev. A. W. Green, curate of the parish, where the parties resided. The lady has property in her own right amounting to £100,000.

A belief was current that a new loan would be negotiated at the commencement of the year. Vienna letters say that Austrian statesmen were beginning to feel the impossibility of restoring the Italian Duke, and were almost reconciled to the idea of a central Italian organization.

It is reported that the elite of the aristocratic party engaged in office, have resolved to serve without pay, in order to lighten the public burdens.

Thirty of the crew of the ship *Flora Temple* whose loss was reported by the Hungarian, had reached Manila. It is supposed that all the others on board, including 540 coolies for Havana, were drowned. The vessel struck a rock and foundered.

A system of free immigration of Chinese to the West Indies had been organized by an agent of the British government. The native authorities at Canton approved and co-operated in the measure.

At Amoy business had improved. An advance was demanded for tea.

The American war vessels were thus distributed: frigate *Germania* at Shanghai; steamer *Harford* at Hong Kong; steamer *Powhatan* at Japan.

Maine Legislature.

MONDAY, Jan. 9th.
SENATE.—Joint order passed, all petitions asking private legislation presented on and after the 10th of February next, be referred to the next Legislature.

Committee on Treasurer's account was ordered to report at the earliest day practicable.

HOUSE.—Communications received from Gen. W. Ingersoll, attorney General elect, and Noah Smith Secretary of State, accepting the offices.

TUESDAY, 10th.
SENATE.—Mr. Thomas declined the office of Treasurer by a communication. Adjutant General Tilson accepts. Councilors elect signify their acceptance.

IN CONVENTION of both Houses the Councilors elect were qualified.

IN CONVENTION of both Houses the ballot for State Treasurer resulted as follows:

Whole number of ballots,	167
Necessary for a choice,	84
NATHAN DANE, had,	135
LEVY MORRILL,	32

Mr. Dane was declared elected. [He has accepted the office.]

TUESDAY, 12th.
SENATE.—B. W. NOTTS's acceptance of the Land Agency, was announced.

Mr. Bridges presented a petition of James Cropley to be annexed to Castine; of Jesse Brophy to extend wharf into tide waters of Castine harbor.

FRIDAY, 13th.
HOUSE.—Joint order passed to contract with the lowest bidder, to do the Printing and Binding for the State for the current year, proposals to be open the 20th inst.

Petitions presented and referred.—Of Seaboard, for reimbursement of money advanced to build a church on Oldtown Island.

FIRE AT PORTLAND.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out in the brick block on Temple street, owned by Moody F. Walker, Esq. The inside of the building was almost completely cleaned out, leaving little but the walls. The fire caught in the work room of Messrs. Drake & Hannaford, insured for \$2200.

THE STATE VALUATION.—The Bangor *Whig* says that the new State Valuation will run up to about \$175,000,000, which is an increase of seventy-five per cent, in ten years. Very fair for a State generally considered among the poorest in the country. A live in Portland gains from seven to twenty-five millions; Bangor from \$3,000,000 to over \$6,000,000; Lewiston from \$580,000 to \$2,400,000. Cherryfield has gone up seventy per cent. Calais is about sixty per cent, in advance. Rockland figures up \$2,744,971, an increase of 25 per cent, having nearly trebled their valuation. The average is generally diffused, and all branches of industry share in it. Some purely farming towns, Windham for instance, in Cumberland County, have made an increase of 100 per cent. One poor town in Washington county, Sheep Shoar at an average valuation of 55 cents! The Calais *Advertiser* asks if the assessors think to pull wool over the eyes of the State Committee at that rate?

OUR LOCAL FISHERY NAVIGATION INTEREST.—Camden, second only to Castine, is probably the largest fishery depot in the state. We learn that the amount of bounty money paid out from the bounty collector's office there, for the year just closed, is \$18,000, and for the year last year, some \$3000. The amount of tonnage at that office was 4911 tons, which at six quints to the ton, would amount to 29,466 quints. There have been granted the past year 155 fishing licenses, and 10 mackerel licenses. The outfitting is done by the S. G. Adams & Co., and N. B. & S. A. Jones, who make their own importations of salt, ice, &c. In the coasting business the year past there have been granted 55 licenses and 54 enrolls. In the port, one ship and four large schooners have been built, and several vessels rebuilt have been admitted to new measurements.—*Belfast Journal*.

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ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—Ben. Hadad, the Augusta correspondent of the *Boston Journal* thus alludes to the report of Adjutant General Tilson:

I have just enjoyed an opportunity of looking over Adjutant-General Tilson's report. It is a very different document from those of the last two years. There is less poetry, philosophy, metaphysics, history, etc., in it than we have lately had, but it is nevertheless a sensible, straight-forward document, with just enough said and not too much.

The Enrolled Militia returned are, in all, 59,550. Cumberland County gives the most, 7032, and Aroostook the least, (1168.) There are fifty-two volunteer companies. Besides the Commander-in-Chief, and Adjutant General, and the Governor's Aids, there are nine Major-Generals, nine Division Inspectors, nine Division Quartermasters, sixteen Major-Generals, twenty-five Captains, 104 Lieutenants, 127 commissioned and 1312 non-commissioned officers and privates, giving a grand total of 60,098 Active and enrolled Militia.

The poor encouragement given to the military by our legislature has caused many of the companies to languish, and keeps the militia in a less flourishing condition than could be desired.

A very successful encampment was held in Bangor Oct. 4, 5 and 6.

Gen. Tilson makes several very sensible and judicious observations relating to the improvement of the military service.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—The Sixth Annual Report of this School shows the whole number in the school at the commencement of the year 214. Committed since 43. Number remaining at close of the year 182. The whole number of commitments since the school was opened is 532, sent from counties as follows:—Androskoggin 20; Cumberland 123; Franklin 7; Hancock 5; Kennebec 76; Lincoln 32; Oxford 8; Penobscot 6; Piscataquis 2; Sagadahoc 30; Somerset 17; Washington 32; York 97. Total 532. Sent from counties as follows:—Bangor 67, Biddeford 30, Bath 24, Augusta 22, Gander 19, Rockland 15, Saco 25.

The previous normal condition and circumstances of the boys are as follows:—Drunk, 128; previously arrested 207; profane 427; untruthful 446; never regularly attended Sabbath School 252; used tobacco 255; have parents, one or both of whom are or have been incompetent 229; lost father 189; lost mother 127; have fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters, who are or have been in prison 153; idle or no steady employment 400; much indulged 102, much neglected 213. In the above there is enough to account for all the crime of this large company of youthful criminals. The ages of lad at time of commitment have ranged from seven to nineteen—the great majority of them from ten to sixteen. Ninety-two were fourteen years of age.

The boys are variously employed. Forty are employed in the chair-shop; four hundred and fifty thousand bricks have been manufactured in the brick-yard; something has been done in the shoe-shop; a considerable number of the boys have been employed in the sewing-room, in which all the clothing of the boys is made; a large number are employed on the farm, and many are indentured out as apprentices. The health of the boys has been good. The Library contains about 900 volumes.

REPORT OF THE INSANE HOSPITAL.—There were 208 patients in the Hospital at the commencement of the year 1859. At the close of the year 218 males and 61 females have since been admitted, and 71 males and 49 females discharged, leaving 227 inmates Nov. 30th. Of the discharged 58 have been pronounced recovered, and 22 are cured.

The assigned causes of insanity in those admitted during the year are put down as follows: Ill-health, twenty-seven; intemperance, fourteen; domestic affliction, eleven; puerperal state, ten; exposure and catching cold, nine; over-exertion, five; jealousy, five; spiritualism, four; loss of property, three; disappointed affection, three; masturbation, three; repelled eruption, two; general paralysis, two; fright, one; physical causes, one; selection, one; inordinate use of galvanism, one; use of tobacco, one; disappointed ambition, one; inordinate grief, one; unknown, thirty-two.

A little more than

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed

It seems to be the rod of him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on

the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous com-

plaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it.

To cleanse it from the system we must remove the blood, by an alternative medicine, and increase the action of the lungs and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla

is the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for every case where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this form of disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequence. Hence it should be employed for the cure of all the diseases which are the result of impurities which arise from it, such as ERYTHRAEMIA AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES,

BLITCHES, BLAINS AND BOILS, TOWNS, TESTES AND SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, AND, INDEED, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. To that particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSICIAN.
are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade their penetrating properties search, and cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of their properties, the invalid who is bowed down by pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day common ailments of every body, but also many formidable & dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disorder of the Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbidity of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstructed action of the organs.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption,
and for the relief of Consumptive
Patients in advanced stages of the
disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons particularly liable now, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the lungs, except that accident to our climate.

While many inferior remedies thrust upon community have failed and been discarded, has gained friends by every trial, conferred ben-
on the afflicted they can never forget, and
duced cures too numerous and too remarkable
be forgotten.

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DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
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Water Brash, Oppression after Eating
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Water Brash, Oppression after Eating
JAUNDICE,
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Sick Headach, Loss of Appetite

**LIVER COMPLAINT,
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FEVER AND AGUE,
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IMPERFECT DIGESTION
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EVERYWHERE.
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C. P. FESSENDEN, Agent for Rockland; W. COOK, Thomaston; JOHN BALCH & SON, W. JOSHUA S. GREENE, Union; J. H. ESTABLISHED, Camden; and for sale by all dealers in medicine here. July 7

WARREN FACTORY
Yarns, Flannels &c.

W. O. FULLER,
SPEAR BLOCK,
Agent for the Warren Factor
HAS on hand a good stock of their
FARNS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES
Satinetts,
which will be sold at the Factory prices for Cash

when we see that the factory prices for Cash
Rockland, Aug. 17, 1859.

Skates, Skates.

A LARGE assortment of Ladies' and C
Skates may be found, at
45tf **VEAZIE'S,**
No. 2 Atlantic B

against the team department, he took it for granted that this was what it cost to keep two horses—a sum which he considered a very strange he did not ask for some explanation. It is clear he did not comprehend the subject. It is not the simple boarding of two horses for fifty-two weeks, but the keeping and maintaining of two horses with all the necessary on file, including loss and depreciation. When a charge of the Prison, the team department was completely run out, and in order to transact the necessary business—which in addition to the keeping requires great deal of riding, especially the hiring of a driver, the team department expense was incurred during the year, amounting to one thousand four hundred eighty dollars and twenty-one cents. At the close of the year, the stock on hand amounted to eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and fifty cents, which with twenty-one dollars and twenty cents for work done individuals, left a balance of six hundred eighty-six dollars and nine cents. In this balance is included the depreciation of stock, or what the appraisal fell short of cost; the cost of feed, including hay, keeping of a cow, trucking hired; eighty-four dollars worth of stock sold, and credited by mistake to wheelwright department; and one hundred and sixty-two bushels of meal, cost of team, and cost of harness, and cost of shoeing, amounting in all, to five hundred thirty-three dollars and eight cents, leaving as the cost of keeping the team, hay and provender for company, one

The balance against the team department in 1858 was stated in the tables accompanying the Warden's report to be seven hundred and sixty-three dollars. In this balance there was an omission of sixty dollars for hay, and a half bushels of meal, at eighty-five cents per bushel, which when deducted, left the balance, five hundred forty-seven dollars and eighty-eight cents. In the foregoing sum, there is deducted the depreciation on the cow, a cow, shoeing horses, filling beds, loss on a horse proving lame, there remains the sum of three hundred fifteen dollars and eighty-eight cents for the care of horses, including hay and provender for company.

The Commissioner states: "The expenditure for fuel and lights in 1858, is more than fifty per cent. in excess of the amount expended in 1857 from seven hundred eighty-two dollars and thirty-two cents to twelve hundred twenty-one dollars and ninety cents, without any reason assigned for the increase. It is the duty of the Commissioner while in the performance of his duty ask the reason why there had been an increase? It is singular that Mr. Blaine did not perceive the cause of an increase in the expenditures of 1858 over 1857.

February 11, 1857. The period from January 1, to February 11, is not included in 1857, at

greatest amount of fuel and lights is required, and the cost of the food is increased in the same proportion. The increase in the number of convicts from eight-seventeen to one hundred and twenty-eight, which required the fitting up of additional shops, the purchase of more tools, the purchase of stoves, lighted up, and a night watch employed to guard the prisoners that were crowded into the hospital building for want of other accommodations. But there is still further explanation of the cost of work. In the year ending 1857, to the amount of eighty-five dollars and sixty-nine cents, but was not settled for till 1858. When this sum is deducted from twelve hundred and thirty-five dollars and twenty-one cents, leaves eleven hundred thirty-six dollars and twenty-one cents, and shows the actual expense for 1857 to be eight hundred sixty-eight dollars and thirty-five cents.

The Commissioner in his report comments in severe terms upon the cost of keeping the prisoners, especially during the year 1857. "I have not time to go into details, but I will endeavor to be as brief as possible. When I took charge of the Prison in 1857, there was but a scanty supply of food on hand; the Prison was in debt to the commissary for provisions, and one of the main elements had been standing for years; its credit, was consequently at a low ebb. . . . Without money, with an impaired credit, and with a prison at the head of an unpaid navigation, and a debt from the commissary for provisions

The State had some property on hand, in manufacturing establishments, but of an unsalutary character. A portion of it was engaged in quarrying stone, and in manufacturing for the State. In order to carry on the Prison, it was necessary to go into the market and barter off the State property in small lots, making the best trade I could, purchasing *not at wholesale, but at retail prices*. Everybody knows how the prices of provisions ranged during the year 1856. I was not avaricious, but in a disastrous position I was placed, as regards an economical administration of the Prison.

I think it will not appear strange to reflect, that I was an extravagant, that I could not live on ten cents a day, that I was a dissolute when they tried to mind the fact, that by custom up to 1856, and then by law, a portion of the State property was made up from the subsistence department of the War, and that fifty dollars for the swill, which was really worth a much larger sum.

There are other omissions and mistakes in the late Commissioner's report that are calculated to mislead the mind, but I forbear to make further comments.

The statements that I have been forced to make on this subject, were not from any love

the distinguished and talented gentleman who fills the office of Prison Commissioner. I do not wish the public to infer that the Commissioner's report does not contain much valuable information, or that the results of his investigations may not be profitable to the State. I am fully satisfied that he has the intelligence, the willingness or design, that led Mr. Blaine to commit the errors I have referred to, and I doubt not he will be pleased as any other gentleman would, to be so candidly criticised.

During the present year, the Commissioners appointed under the Legislative resolves of 1859, have visited the Prison from time to time and have proceeded to make such changes in the management of the Prison as they have deemed expedient. The action they have taken will be made public by their report.

In closing, I would return my grateful acknowledgments to all the officers connected with the management of the Prison, who have discharged every duty they have been called to perform.

THOMAS W. HIX, *Warden.*

Is TOBACCO POISONOUS?—Some five years since, a gentleman from Philadelphia, the best of us, of the Massachusetts, visited banking houses in this country, literally died of starvation!—He was an inveterate smoker, and seldom was

The Bangor Banks have adopted a rule not to receive, hereafter, anything but money in payment for loans. By "money" they mean specie and current bank notes, but not checks and scribbled receipts.

Thursday, February 2, 1860.

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The Cause of the Lawrence Disaster.

The investigations of the coroner's jury at Lawrence are now concluded, and the great mass of the evidence given before them is in possession of the public. Those who have carefully studied this evidence have, doubtless, formed an opinion as to the cause or causes to which the falling of the Pemberton Mill was due.

It is clearly evident, at the outset, that the falling of the mill was not occasioned by insufficient or defective foundations. The conjectures that the disaster might have been caused by the settling of the foundation walls were dispelled as soon as these could be examined, for they were found solid and unmoved.

Our attention is next naturally turned to the inquiry whether the disaster was owing to the weakness of the walls. The Pemberton Mill was eighty-four feet in width and two hundred and eighty in length. The walls were twenty inches in thickness, with air vaults of four inches. They were built of bricks which, though somewhat rough, made very good work, and were laid with mortar made from Vermont lime, except that in a portion of the north wall Thomaston lime was used. These walls had never, previous to the disaster, shown any special signs of weakness. There was a large crack near the chimney, but the portion of the wall containing it remained standing after the falling of the mill. The engineer testifies that he still has confidence in the strength of his walls and that he should not hesitate to adopt the same plan of construction again. Other witnesses, however, including Mr. Francis, an eminent engineer from Lowell, as well as practical masons of long experience, testify differently. Mr. Francis says he should have built thicker walls and should have used cement instead of mortar, and others had entertained the conviction that these walls were too slight.

We think it will be found the general impression among practical men that twenty-inch walls with air vaults are insufficient for such a structure as was the Pemberton Mill, with its great height and width and heavily-loaded floors, and being further weakened by windows of much greater than the usual size and number. Still we think that the verdict of the public and the coroner's jury will be that the weakness of the walls was not the immediate cause of the disaster.

The several floors of the Pemberton Mill were upwards of eighty feet wide and two hundred and eighty feet long. Under each of these floors was a heavy timber, at intervals of ten feet, crossing twenty-seven of them in the length of the mill. Each of these timbers was made in three sections, making two joints in each timber. Under each of these joints was placed, as a support to the floor above, a hollow iron pillar, surmounted by a solid iron pillar, passing through the beam, and having two flanges, the lower one resting upon the top of the pillar, and the upper one sustaining the corresponding pillar in the story above.

Thus it will be seen that there were, in each story, two rows of these iron pillars, running lengthwise of the mill, twenty-seven in each row, and that lengthwise of the building they stood ten feet apart, while crosswise the space between pillar and pillar or pillar and wall was twenty-seven feet. The extent of this span was declared to be unusual by several witnesses. In the Prescott Mill, at Lowell, the unsupported spans are only eight feet by sixteen, less than half those of the Pemberton Mill.

The removal of one of these supporting columns would, it will be seen, leave an area of twenty by fifty-four feet unsupported, and in the opinion of the witnesses such an accident would greatly endanger the whole structure, by suddenly throwing the immense strain of the unsupported weight above upon the other supports near by. In case of the sudden removal of one of these supports, should one of the others give way before the additional pressure, the falling of the floor would be inevitable.

The safety of the mill, therefore, would depend upon the character of these supports. These pillars, it appears, were hollow columns of cast iron, in the lower story being six inches in diameter, and intended to be five-eighths of an inch in thickness. For the upper stories the size was gradually decreased. These pillars were, by competent judges, thought too small for safety, even if perfectly cast. The breaking weight for properly cast columns of the size stated was 221 tons, and that for the pillars (each of which, it will be seen above, bore the strain of all the columns directly above it, with the amount of pressure upon each of them) 45 tons, while the actual weight ordinarily resting upon each estimated at 25 tons. The margin between the breaking weight and the actual strain upon the pillars was, according to the witnesses, much too small for safety. When it is stated that the diameter of the pillars was less than that of the hollow of the pillars, it will be seen that in case of the breaking of one of the flanges the pillar would slide into the hollow of the pillar, leaving it without support, and the shock produced by the settling of the column would leave the safety of the building dependent upon the ability of the surrounding supports to bear the sudden strain.

These columns, it is clearly ascertained, were defective, as many have been found where the casting was imperfect, showing that the cores had "blasted," and thus making the defective side of the pillars much thinner than they should have been. Columns were also found where the pines had had their flanges broken and had been driven into the interior of the pillars. In the matter of testing these columns, it appears that no proper responsibility was assumed. The defective pillars could have been detected, in most instances, by using the hammer, but the engineers seem to have relied upon the founders to furnish castings sufficiently perfect, and to have used them without further thought.

It would seem very probable, then, that the disaster was owing to the giving way of some one of the pillars or pines, from the fact that they have been judged insufficient and proved imperfect. But this is rendered still more strongly probable by the testimony before the coroner's jury. From this evidence it is probable that a floor first gave way, from a breaking of the support beneath it, and that this was the third floor. Those who were in the second and lower stories at the time of the accident state that they first saw the ceiling above them coming down, while those in the third and upper stories state that the floor beneath them seemed to give way first. It was on the third floor, too, at the southern part of the building, that the beams were shorter than in the other stories.

The beams for the other floors rested in the walls to the depth of eight or nine inches, but for the third floor they were found to be four inches shorter than the others, and projections were thrown out from the walls for their support. It was undoubtedly in the southern part of the mill that the fall began, and it is probable that the shorter length of the beams of the third floor made it fall easier and rendered the fall of the other floors more certain. It is, then, by far the most probable view of the case, and, indeed, the only conclusion at which we can arrive from a perusal of the evidence, that one of the columns, or its pinto, broke under the strain upon it, and, the surrounding supports being unable to sustain the suddenly augmented pressure, the whole building was thus thrown into ruins. Whether or not the immediate cause of the breaking of the first support was the removal of heavy machinery, the same day, on the floor above, it is impossible to ascertain, but it is not improbable that this cause may have contributed to the calamitous result.

Whether or not the strength of the walls of the mill, had they been thicker or built with cement or Rockland lime (in either of which cases they would have been much stronger), would have operated to prevent, or lessen the extent of the calamity is, perhaps, also a matter of conjecture, to some extent, but we do not think that the greatest strength of walls could have prevented the catastrophe, if our opinion of the origin of the casualty be correct.

It is evident that neither the former nor the present owners of the mill had any apprehensions of insecurity. It is also evident that nothing was omitted with the design to save expense on the part of the company who constructed the building. But there certainly was a negligence in not applying the proper tests to the iron columns before putting them into the building, as well as ignorance in accepting them as sufficient supports for the floors.

The State Treasury Defalcation.

The Investigating Committee on the defalcation of the State Treasurer made a partial report to the Legislature, on Friday. From this report it appears that there should have been a cash balance on hand Dec. 31, 1859 of \$114,050.13, and the committee have ascertained that the Treasurer received since he came into office the further sum of \$9,371.77. This added to the first named sum would make the balance \$123,421.90. From this it is to be deducted \$3,576.52 expended by Mr. Peck and not entered on the book, and for which he offers vouchers, making the real balance which should have been on hand Dec. 31, \$119,845.38. There was actually on hand at that date, \$25,782.34, showing an apparent deficit of \$94,063.04. The committee state that there is no means by which any failure to make the necessary entries on the treasurer's books of sums due from the several towns can be detected, the only mode of ascertaining it being an examination of the vouchers held by the treasurers and collectors of every city and town in the State. They hope to be able to report a bill which shall remedy this defect. It is said that there is a large amount of protested drafts, checks and notes not included in the above estimate of the amount of the defalcation, but which the State is not holden for payment.

Our "Scurrility."

In our paper of Jan. 19th was printed a letter from our correspondent "S. H. C.," dated at Danversville. The *Lincoln Advertiser* of last week betters us roundly for having admitted this letter into our columns, which it designates "a scurrilous article," "a tissue of falsehoods and insinuations," "a low, person, vulgar communication," "a repugnant to common sense and decency," and otherwise condemns to the lowest depths of obloquy. When we printed the letter referred to, without especial scrutiny, we supposed it to be a record of the writer's honest impressions, given without prejudice, and in a somewhat humorous vein. If we had had reason to suppose that it was penned by an inviolable or revengeful spirit, we should not have permitted it to appear, and if injustice has been done to Danversville or its inhabitants by our correspondent (of which we are not qualified to judge,) we regret having furnished a medium for such misrepresentations.

But whatever of "scurrility" may have appeared in the "correspondence" columns of the *Gazette*, we cannot acknowledge the fitness of the *Lincoln Advertiser* to rebuke it, for there are few of our exchanges from which such rebuke would come with a worse grace. Before the editor of the *Advertiser* renders his potent scourge useless in belaboring the *Gazette*, for admitting to its columns "one of the most scurrilous articles" he remembers "ever to have seen in print," we advise him to apply it to the back of his accreted correspondent, "Rockland," who, on the same page which contained the editor's denunciation of our correspondent's scurrility, evinced his gentlemanly character and the "high tone" of his communications in the manner of his allusion to two attorneys who had expressed objections to the character of the court-house accommodations in this city. And if the editor of the *Advertiser* had been able to "remember" what he had "seen in print" at a period so remote as seven days previous, he ought to have been aware that his paper of the preceding week contained a letter from the same correspondent of even more "scurrilous" character. Nor does the past two or three weeks by any means include the date of all the "scurrilous articles" which have appeared in the *Advertiser*, for in months gone by the same charge could have been laid at its door, and we have even heard some people give it the unenviable eminence of rivaling the *Gazette's* near neighbor, in this city, in the black-garbed character of some of its past effusions.

Where we have permitted a correspondent to indulge in an objectionable style of writing or to cast unmerited aspersions upon any person or place, we are willing to frankly apologize for not exercising a more rigorous oversight of our columns, but we will not ask the *Advertiser* to perform such an endless task.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, "S. H. C.," in which he maintains his previous assertions and defends himself against the *Advertiser's* charges, but as it is of a character which would only provoke enmity and useless controversy, we shall withhold it from our readers. We may say, however, that, as to the incident relative to a funeral, which the *Advertiser* explicitly denies, our correspondent offers proof of the truth of his assertion. But as "S. H. C." might be true under circumstances which would not reflect any general discredit upon the people of the place where they should occur, we do not think best to give further currency to them.

FAIR.—Our readers must in no wise forget the fair of the ladies of the Universalist Society, at Atlantic Hall, on Thursday evening. The ladies have been very modest in their announcement of this entertainment, but the reputation of their levities is such that it will be of no use for them to attempt to avoid having a crowd. They can't do it.

Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN., Jan. 25th 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—It is a proverb in common use, "Every extreme has its opposite," and as there is an "Away Down East," it antipodes must be "Away Up West."

Therefore, from a small basin located among the Allegheny Mountains, I may with propriety use the designation, Away Up West.

Before entering into detail, allow me to speak of the main features of the place, after which the items of interest shall be jotted down as they occur to a backwoodsman.

Johnstown village seems to have dropped down from the summit of the Alleghenies, to cover the bottom surface of a basin or concave in among the mountains. This hollow or basin is formed by the Alleghenies on the East and North, and the Laurel Ridge on the South and West. The village consists of four boroughs known as Cambria City, Conemaugh, Hermitage, and Johnstown boroughs. The population is about eleven thousand, consisting mainly of Germans, Welsh and Irish, with a small proportion of native Americans. The business of the "Cambria Iron Company" sustains a relation to the community much the same as the lime manufacture formerly sustained to your city.

In conversation with a friend, I spent a half day with much interest in viewing their place of business. This company take the ore from the mountain mines, where it lays in "veins" with a layer of ore, then a layer of gravel-ledge, then one of coal, respectively. At different depths of height an aperture is opened into the very bowels of the mountain, and this aperture is arched up and covered with timbers and stone. This opening is sufficiently large to allow a horse and driver to enter, and the ore is removed from the spacious "rooms" which have been formed by its removal. The same course is also pursued to remove the coal from its mountain bed. This coal is the Bituminous coal, into which sulphur largely enters. In color, it is dusky on the outside, and on the inside it is of a deep, shining black when first broken. It is much softer than the Anthracite, and when burning it emits a pitchy, sulphurous smell, and it is unclean to use.

On the other hand, this coal is the principal fuel for the stoves, kitchen and parlor. The iron ore is taken from the mines and thrown in large heaps, with which a large quantity of wood and coal is mixed, and when the heap is sufficiently large the wood which is placed in the bottom is set on fire, and for weeks the wood and coal slowly consume, and when it ceases burning the ore is removed to the "furnace." This process is called "drying the ore," or extracting the sulphur.

The coal used in the furnaces is also subjected to a "burning" by which process it is changed to coke. Large pits of the coal are made from 50 or 75 feet in length, and perhaps 10 feet in breadth. The coal is piled up in the pits, and a fire is kindled in the bottom, and the coke is removed to the furnace. In the furnace, which is a deep pit or kiln, the "dried ore" and coke are piled in with a layer of coke. The coke is then heated, and the iron furnace is blown by an immense bellows of iron extracted from the ore, and is called "pig iron."

This iron is carried on cars to the "puddling furnaces," where by a stirring and rolling process most of the dross is removed, and in a ladle hot from the furnace, it is taken on a "buggy" or small iron wheelbarrow and carried to the "squeezers," where by pressing and blowing much of the remaining dross falls off again. The "buggy" takes it to the "muck rollers," in which it is rolled into short bars, and from thence it is taken to the "top and bottom rollers" and flattened. This is done while the iron is in a heated state.

After this it goes to the "heating furnaces," or "buggies," as before, where it is again heated, taken to the "rail-rollers" and rolled into rails for railways. The rails are then "drilled," ends squared by a circular saw, "finished up," placed on "freight cars" and delivered to the customer.

From these "heating furnaces" also, some of the iron is taken to the "merchant rollers" and rolled into bars, rods, and strips of various dimensions.

This company gives employment to some 2000 men, most of whom are Irish and Germans. The company has a large building occupied as a store and market, which has an immense stock of goods, and is supplied with clothing, groceries, and provisions. There are also numerous dwellings owned by this company, all of which are either occupied by the head-workmen, or rented to men employed by them. Some of these dwellings are rudely constructed, have but one or two small rooms below, and a small chamber, yet they rent for \$50 or \$75.

The money expended to complete these "Iron Works" has been something over \$1,000,000. Fearful that I have already trespassed on the patience of yourself and readers, I will close this epistle, and if this finds favor with you, in my next I will give you an outline of the religious element of this and surrounding towns.

Yours truly,

J. R. B.

MISSISS. REED, CUTLER & CO., of Boston, in addition to their large stock of staple leading goods for Druggists, Country Merchants, Manufacturers, and others, intend with their great extended facilities, to enlarge their stock of Patent Medicines, Standard Fancy Goods and Shop Wares, to which the attention of Apothecaries is invited.

Hons. H. Hamlin, Israel Washburn, Jr., and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

The fair of the ladies of the Episcopal Society, which took place at the new Melanion Hall, in Pillsbury's Block, on Thursday evening of last week, was a very pleasant entertainment. Many beautiful specimens of the ladies' handiwork appeared on the tables appropriated to the display of fancy articles, and the array of refreshments was tempting and ample.

ARTHER'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The numbers of this excellent monthly for January and February are received. This monthly has always been a favorite with us. It is high-toned, earnest and pure, and cannot fail to benefit every family into which it goes. There is certainly no better magazine to be obtained at the same price in the country. Its "Health Department," "Mother's Department," "Toilet and Wash-Table Department," "Boy's and Girl's Treasury" and "Housekeeper's Repository" each and all commend it to patronage and will repay the cost of subscription. A beautiful series of steel engravings, executed expressly for this work, are being published in the Home Magazine this year. \$2.00 per year. Published by T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia.

THE COMMERCIAL HOUSE TO BE REBUILT.—We learn that in a business letter received by one of our citizens from Horace Bales, Esq., the owner of the Commercial House property, that gentleman announces his intention to erect a first-class hotel building on the site of the old house. We shall be glad to see our city further indebted to the liberal enterprises of Mr. Bales for the erection of such an edifice.

OUR LIME BUSINESS.—We are informed by ALDEN ULMER, Esq., General Inspector, that the quantity of lime manufactured in this city for the first three quarters of the year beginning March 1, 1859, was 747,172 casks, and that computing the amount to be burned in the three months ending March 1, 1860, upon the basis of last year, the whole quantity manufactured for the year will not fall short of 815,000 casks.

THE ladies of the Free Will Baptist Society held a very pleasant and successful fair on Thursday evening of last week. The receipts of the occasion were large, although we do not know the amount.

J. R. B. has our thanks for his interesting letter, and we shall be glad for a continuance of his favors.

Valuation of the Several Counties and the proposed New County.

Below we give a table of the sums total of the valuation and polls of the several counties in the State, for 1850 and 1860, and also a similar table of the valuation and polls of the towns to be embraced in the New County, as it is now proposed to be formed. These tables have been made up for us, by a friend, from the report of the Valuation Commissioners. If the New County is formed as proposed, the valuation of Lincoln will be reduced to \$6,177,920 and that of Waldo to \$7,741,429, while it will be seen from the table that of the New County will be \$9,211,445.

Town	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Androscoggin	\$5,250,892	6,551	\$1,192,592	4147
Aroostook	1,176,216	2098	219,252	743
Cum gratia	1,176,216	2098	219,252	743
Franklin	4,212,395	4350	2,652,440	2665
Hancock	6,902,819	510	4,591,209	6422
Kennebec	13,388,137	11483	8,173,197	9492
Lincoln	6,177,920	1034	4,618,531	7434
Oxford	2,250,576	469	1,655,999	8924
Pemiscot	14,357,297	2956	8,999,291	12685
Sagadahoc	2,250,576	469	1,655,999	8924
Somerset	6,577,574	7330	4,670,195	7434
Washington	2,250,576	469	1,655,999	8924
Waldo	7,741,429	1983	4,618,531	7434
York	15,115,815	1983	12,500,353	1983

Town	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Lincoln Town	Valuation.	Valuation.	Valuation.	Valuation.
Washington	\$1,176,216	2098	\$270,616	349
Union	341,624	409	510,737	451
Warren	81,540	295	122,238	533
Friendship	70,776	154	120,696	543
Cushing	50,658	159	103,547	348
Shelburne	25,003	250	34,462	325
So. Thomaston	25,003	250	34,462	325
Thomaston	1,036,534	982	2,614,441	1732
Rockland	8,600	25	20,000	66
Waldo Towns.				
Appleton	206,691	373	253,347	379
Hope	159,342	218	241,094	329
Greenbush	60,814	116	1,062,222	92
N. Haven	81,550	148	158,446	189
Nailhaven	149,921	239	198,063	324
			\$9,211,445	7271

WE are indebted to Hon. Geo. Thorndike, of the Executive Council, Col. Williams, Representative from this city, and Chas. A. Miller, Esq., Clerk of the House, for various legislative documents.

THE friends of Rev. N. Butler will be gratified to learn that he is supplying the pulpit of the First Baptist Church at Thomaston, a half-day each Sabbath, with a steadily increasing congregation. On last Sabbath evening he repeated his lecture on "The Dignity of Labor" to a large and attentive audience.

Maine Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 25.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Anderson. Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chap. 6 of the Revised Statutes that all bank stock standing in the name of persons residing out of the State may be taxed in the city or town where the bank may be located.

On motion of Mr. Tolman. Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so amending or repealing so much of chap. 24th of the Statutes, as relates to the taxation of paupers, so that each city or town shall support their resident paupers in the same manner that they now do their foreign paupers or without reference to former settlements.

On motion of Mr. McCall of Bangor Bill, to amend the Statute in relation to the removal of an indigent person from the State, Mr. McCall said the law had existed for years exempting one month's wages from attachment. It had given great satisfaction. It was now proposed to change it, without notice to the people, when no petitions for the change, and when the change will carry surprise and distress throughout the State.

Mr. Ludwig of Thomaston, said the only persons to be benefited by the proposed change were those who employ many laborers, and who do not like to be annoyed by a suit of a poor woman to get the pay of one week from her board there. He said that the people in all parts of the State are in favor of this change in the law. Ten dollars exemption is sufficient and is satisfactory.

Mr. Bachelder of Readfield, said he was decidedly in favor of indefinite postponement, and let the month's pay be continued as the law, and the practice. He would hold fast to the law which have proved a benefit to the State. He said the most intelligent men in the State would not intend to convey any such idea. He said he was, that the industry and credit of the country were the mainstays of her wealth and prosperity, and that our credit system could not be improved by the proposed change. He said when the credit system rested upon the law, sheriffs and jails, would rest upon the probity, character, honesty and ability of those who asked for credit. Such opinions were gradually spreading in the country, and many of the framers of the Constitution were upon this principle entirely in granting credits. They did not depend upon resort to the law, and he believed the time would come when the entire community would realize the superiority of the credit system over the law.

Mr. Corwin's speech.—Mr. Corwin's speech on Monday and Tuesday is described as an effort worthy of one who was a peer with our old statesmen in their grandest days, and was a perfect defense of the fundamental doctrines of the republican party. Mr. Corwin rose to make an incidental remark on Monday, when the gathering of members on the floor stimulated him to a greater effort than he had proposed at first; he went on for three hours, securing the undivided attention of all the members and many senators and strangers who came in.

On Tuesday morning the speaker, the House being crowded, and all parties listening to him with the most eager attention, his own with delight and his opponents with dismay. None paid closer attention than the southern gentlemen, as they listened to the doctrine learned from Clay and the old Whig leaders of the South. The correspondent of the New York Tribune says:—

"Though this speech exhibited all the elegant features of Corwin's eloquence, wit, humor, drollery, pathos, happy classical allusions, apt historical illustrations, quaint Biblical expressions, garnished and set off with those unique gestures and dramatic expressions of countenance for which he is so famous, yet his characteristic was the majestic march of the argument. Amid all the glitter of the lighter and gay weapons of attack and retort, there was heard the incessant booming of the heavy artillery of logic in the main position, that the doctrines of the republican party, and especially their opinions upon the power and duty of Congress to inhibit Slavery in the Territories, were identical with the teachings of the framers of the Constitution, and the great men who had expounded its provisions in the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Departments of the Government. He caused Madison, Marshall, Monroe, Crawford, Calhoun, Adams, Wirt, Clay, and Webster, to pass in long and solemn review before his auditory, he all the while, pouring along like the glowing light of fervid and appreciating eulogy. In those portions of his speech where he dwelt upon the policy of the fathers as the Republic in excluding Slavery from the North-West Territory, and of their elder sons in inhibiting it north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 min. he rose to the loftiest of oratory, uttering sentences of transcendent eloquence."

His answer to the charge that the republican party is responsible for Brown's invasion of Harper's Ferry; his interjected sketch of Brown as a part of the Cornwellian type, around whom the angle of the Most High encompassed night and day; his charge that the Free-Soil resolutions of Democratic State Conventions, passed in 1848 (which he read) were far more likely to have incited Brown to his attack on Virginia than the speech of Mr. Corwin; his challenge to the South to quote anything from the most able abolitionists more incendiary than the writings and speeches of Jefferson and other slaveholders, which he cited, were given in his happiest vein, and in respect to matter and manner.—Boston Advertiser.

The banner of W. H. Andrews, in Woonsocket R. I., was burnt on Sunday night, together with eight cows, ten tons of hay, &c. Loss \$1500, and no insurance.

Running accounts will run away with a person's credit more rapidly than anything else.

Temperance Convention.

The Maine Temperance Association met in Augusta on Wednesday January 18th, and continued in session two days. It was one of the largest and most interesting Temperance gatherings which has ever taken place in the city. It indicated the vitality and the progress of the Temperance movement in Maine, in spite of many depressing influences with which it has to contend, not less in the indifference and some times the recalcitrancy of some of its friends, than in the active and unscrupulous hostility of its enemies. Our limits will not permit us to report the proceedings in detail.

The Association elected for its President, Hon. Lot. M. Morrill, Vice President from each county: Darius Forbes, Secretary: C. A. Stackpole, Treasurer; and Neal Dow, C. A. Stackpole, Noah Smith, Leonard Andrews, Frederick Hobbs, Joshua Nye, D. B. Randall, S. L. Carleton, Josiah H. Drummond, Executive Committee, for the ensuing year. Eloquent addresses were made by gentlemen from various parts of the State, which indicated the general prospects and progress of the cause. Rev. C. W. Peterson, who labors in the moral and religious reformation of society, and has not been seen since. It is supposed that he fell through the ice and was drowned. A boat was found next morning in the ice, partly filled with water, which it was known he had taken over with him for the purpose of using in case of danger.

The Lewiston Falls Manufacturing Co., woolsen goods, have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent., on their accounts made up to Jan. 1st, payable Feb. 13. They also paid a dividend of 6 per cent in July last, making 12 per cent, for the year.

FIRE IN FRANKFORT.—We learn that the house of P. M. Stevens was consumed by fire on Saturday last morning. Several individuals were injured by being precipitated to the ground from a ladder, in consequence of a falling chimney.

The Belfast Gas Light Company have declared a dividend of six per cent, for the thirteen months the company has been in operation up to Jan. 1.

The Dover Observer states that as Mr. Chas. Collins was returning home from that village on Saturday last morning, he was overtaken by a party of men, who were very severely in the region of the kidneys, so much so that his life was despaired of.

Mr. Stephen Thurston, of Madison, died a few days since at the age of 99 years. He leaves an orphan child aged 75 years.

On Friday morning last, the elevator in the Bagging Mill at Lewiston fell, breaking the arm of a man named Rogers. Another man, calling a watchman, and his ribs crushed; a man, name not known, had his ankle mangled; another had his ankles thrown out of joint.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER ON STATE PRISON. In pursuance of an order of the Legislature, the commissioners have made their reports. From the majority report we learn that the present Prison is limited in its accommodations, highly effective in its construction and arrangement, while its appearance and location are so inconveniently located with regard to each other as to render it impossible to carry out the principles of prison discipline under any system of alteration or enlargement short of a new construction. Some improvement might be made, and the business of the prison placed upon a more satisfactory basis, by the expenditure of a sum fully equal to one half the cost of a new prison built in strict accordance with the acknowledged requirements of the present day, but after all it would be a patch work affair and a disgrace to the people of the State.

After stating in details the result of their investigations in regard to repairs and enlargements on the present site and giving to the entire subject their careful and extended consideration, they reiterate the conclusion arrived at by a former commissioner, and say in brief that the location, construction and arrangement of the prison at Thomaston, and surrounding buildings, with a single exception, might be made regardless of the laws of health, economy or public utility. That the dilapidated condition of some of the buildings is a public disgrace and the restricted limits of the present render it impracticable to enlarge the present site, and that the cost of a new prison upon the most approved plan would not exceed by more than twice the expense of such imperfect and incomplete repairs, and would be effected in the present locality.

The prison, as at present located, can never be made self sustaining. It is 40 miles from any railroad and 4 miles from any steamboat wharf. The means of communication are so bad, and the expense of conveying prisoners so large a margin of profit. Thomaston is not in the vicinity of any manufacturing place, nor is it a place where mechanical labor is in demand. The consequence is that favorable contracts and remunerative employment for convicts cannot be obtained there.—*Favorable Exchange.*

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT" A TWO-EDGED SWORD. The South is laying about with its arms of rebellion with such success that its friends as well as foes are struck down. An incident illustrative of this recently occurred at Columbus, Miss. The agent of a northern mercantile house visiting the city was suspected of being an abolitionist, and was accordingly having left for a day or two, Mr. James Blair searched his trunk for proof of his treasonable character. He found on opening the trunk a copy of a letter to a friend, which commenced by saying that it was "all right with him and the Brown family;" then Blair's excitement was reported to have been very great, and he threw down the letter, confident that he had detected treason.

A bystander picked up the letter, and upon a further perusal discovered that the "Brown family" in question was not that of Ossawatimic, but was the family of old Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who had a certain daughter that had captivated the unfortunate drummer; then followed an overheating of the correspondence, the unfortunate swain, which resulted in some of the soft sentiments. At this juncture of affairs Dr. Shepherd came in and pronounced the proceedings an outrage. Mr. Blair replied with a curse, saying that

Thursday, February 9, 1860.

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1860.

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The Congressional Contest.

The long struggle for party supremacy in the national House of Representatives was ended on Wednesday last week, by the election of Hon. William Pennington, of New Jersey, to the Speaker's chair. The result of this struggle cannot be said to be adverse to the interests of the administration and pro-slavery party in the coming presidential campaign. During the whole of the protracted contest, the representatives of those freedmen who have been stigmatized as sectionalists, violators of constitutional rights, exponents of insurrection and disunion, have exhibited a dignity, wisdom and firmness which merits the warmest approval of their constituents. They have sat through the noisy storm of intemperate declamation which their opponents have raised, vindicating themselves and their principles by calmly and firmly persisting in their efforts to effect the organization of the House by the fairly expressed will of the majority of its members. The wise, manly and honorable position of the Republican members of the House during the recent memorable struggle for the Speakership has been marked by the country and will be recorded to their credit. On the contrary, the pro-slavery administration Democracy, the "factional minority" who have by such unworthy means resisted the organization of the House by the election of a candidate opposed to their aggressive policy, will have a record which we believe will bring upon them the rebuke of every patriot who loves our free government and the spirit of its inception.

Who have conspired disunion? Who have threatened to raise the pariah flag against the government of our fathers if freedom should exercise their constitutional right of suffrage in rebuke of the aggressions of slavery? Who have trampled upon the priceless legacies of the wisest statesmen of the Revolution? Who have weighed the blood-cemented fabric of our government as chaff in the balance with their own aggressive claims? Who, denying peaceful citizens safe conduct through the States of the Republic and freedom to pursue their own lawful business, bring them, instead, to the halberd and the lash? The Southern Democracy are guilty of all these charges. They have said, "We will maintain the Union if our claims are allowed by the North, but we will destroy it if they are refused. Has the North ever made such a threat? Never. Is there any doubt, then, as to what party is hostile to the Union? We do not think so, but yet of all the "Union meetings" at the North, without exception, have denounced and rebuked these Southern disunionists? We do not know of an instance where this has been done, and can regard this cry of "Save the Union," as little better than a mere truckling to Southern bravado. And this avowed disunion of the South are doubtless to denounce the Charleston Convention, if the Democratic party at the North continues to be nothing more than its subservient echo, and the freemen who vote against the candidate of that Convention contribute to the result which is to furnish cause for the dissolution of the Union!

We believe that there is but one party in the country deserving the name of a conservative and national party, and that is composed of those freemen who oppose the aggressive claims of the Southern Democracy and seek to institute the same national policy which was inaugurated by the fathers of the Republic and which in times not long past was asserted by both the great parties which then divided the nation. That party has triumphed in the recent struggle in Congress, and we believe that the principles which they represent will be endorsed by the country in the more general contest of the coming presidential campaign. The gentleman whose election has terminated the contest for the Speakership is one whose past character and services have given ample assurance of his worthiness to fill the position to which he has been elevated. The Boston *Advertiser* has the following language concerning him:

Mr. Pennington's election will give complete satisfaction to all, except the administration, which has so long risked everything to secure the organization for itself. The new Speaker is a gentleman of long experience and of acknowledged ability. His character as a wise and moderate statesman has been established for years, and the present is not the only case in which his name has been suggested in connection with the Speakership. The House will have in him a presiding officer whose dignity and worth will, beyond a doubt, secure him that respect and influence which he is so well fitted to wield, and the country will see its business conducted with impartiality and good faith. There is likely to be ample occasion for the exhibition of these qualities by the Speaker. Besides the important general business which must come before this House in regular order, there are investigations to be made as to the management of the public patronage, and perplexed election cases to be settled, which the administration has striven desperately to keep from falling into the hands of any except a Democratic Speaker, and which the opposition of all classes must therefore rejoice to see placed under the control of a man like Mr. Pennington.

NEW FIRM.—By reference to an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Mr. Fred. J. Smoot, long and favorably known here as head clerk in the dry-goods store of J. W. Brown, has associated himself in a partnership with his brother, Mr. T. E. Smoot, late of Belfast, and that the new firm have purchased the stock of Mr. Brown and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 4 Berry's Block. The members of the new firm are young men of worth, energy and business experience, and we have no doubt will well deserve the patronage and confidence of the public.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—The Rockland Band are to give a "social promenade concert," on Friday evening of this week, at Atlantic Hall. It will be a pleasant occasion, and we advise everybody to go. These concerts are to be given weekly if sufficient patronage is obtained.

ACCIDENT.—We learn that on Friday morning of last week, while Mr. A. C. Spalding, of this city, was engaged in some work upon a ladder, at a distance of about ten feet from the ground, he slipped and fell backwards to the ground, receiving considerable injury.

WE are requested to announce that the members of the 2d Baptist Church and Society intend making their pastor, Rev. Jos. Kallio, a donation visit, on the evening of Friday, 17th inst. A cordial invitation is extended to personal friends and citizens generally to unite with them in the duties of the occasion.

Joseph Logan fell from the third story to the cellar of L. B. Moore and Son's store, Portland on Saturday. No bones were broken, and no wounds serious.

Railway Consolidation.

As our readers are doubtless aware, an effort is being made with the present Legislature to procure a consolidation of all the railroad lines in the State east of Portland. There was a hearing on the petitions for this object before the Committee on Railroads, at Augusta, on Wednesday and Thursday last week. Messrs. John A. Poor, of Portland, W. B. S. Moor, of Waterville, J. W. Bradbury, and Hon. Reuel Williams, of Augusta, and Hon. C. J. Gilman, of Brunswick, spoke in favor of the project, and Mr. McCall of Bangor opposed it. The hearing was adjourned to the 9th, when the petitions were to be submitted to a bill for the information of the Committee. The Portland *Advertiser* gives the following outline of the proposed plan of consolidation:

"The plan is to make one line, or rather one interest east of Portland. The present lines to be purchased by a new company, or by the European and North American Railway Company at their full value and a bonded security given on this 25th mile of road for their cost, so that this same company continue the line east of Bangor, till the line of the European and North American Railway in New Brunswick is met at the boundary, and a line extended from Bangor to Houlton and Woodstock. In this way the old securities, including the Bangor City Loan, are to be taken up, and those who furnish the money to build the line east of Bangor, to own and manage the road.

It is proposed that the State shall aid the construction of the lines by grant of a portion of the proceeds of the public lands lying on the waters of the Penobscot and St. John rivers, and the Penobscot, and give to the Company to Houlton and Woodstock. In this way the old securities, including the Bangor City Loan, are to be taken up, and those who furnish the money to build the line east of Bangor, to own and manage the road.

If such a Bill as the one proposed shall pass, it will relieve all the cities and towns of their indebtedness for loans of their credit, and make all parties owning in the lines east of Portland interested in its extension."

THE SHAYERS' SHAVE.—We are in the midst of court term, and lawyers are as plenty as Cupid's arrows in bright eyes and pretty dimples. Common prejudice regards gentlemen of the gown bag as a sharp set, and entertains the notion that those who deal with them are pretty sure to get shaved. But however cunning the lawyers may be, we are knowing to the fact that some gentleman of the legal profession got handsomely "shaved" the other day, notwithstanding all their shrewdness. What seems strange in the matter, too, is the circumstance that they don't attempt to conceal the fact, but rather seem to let the better for it. Perhaps a solution of the mystery may be found in the fact that the operation was performed by our friend GILFORD, at his shaving and hair-dressing saloon, under our office, where those who call once always come again.

THIEF.—Last Friday evening an individual passing the store of Mr. G. W. F. Iveson purchased a pair of boots which were hanging at the door and "made off" with them. The act was seen, however, by a person who informed Mr. Iveson, whereupon a police officer was sent after the thief, who was apprehended and subsequently dealt with according to the statute in such case made and provided.

THE LEVEE GIVEN BY THE LADIES OF THE Universalist Society, at Atlantic Hall, on Thursday evening of last week, was one of the pleasant and most successful entertainments of the season. The number in attendance was very large, and all seemed to feel that it was good to be there. The beautifully-supplied table of refreshments prepared by the ladies presented an array of choice refreshments unsurpassed by any similar display which we remember. The evening's entertainments were closed with a social dance. The net receipts of the affair were about \$150.

METHODIST FAIR.—The ladies of the sewing circle of the Methodist Society will hold their annual fair at Beethoven Hall, on Thursday evening of next week. A pleasant occasion is promised, and we are sure that, notwithstanding the number of similar entertainments which have been already given, the efforts of the ladies of this Society will not fail to be rewarded by a generous patronage of their levee.

THERE are many benefactors of their race whose names are lost, to whom who would find crown them with honor, among whom is the man who first discovered the bluish fact that oysters were good to be eaten. We were formerly reminded of the gratitude which we owe to the memory of this individual when we ate of a leg of these delicious bivalves which has been sent us by Messrs. FREEMAN & ARWOOD of 205 Congress St., Portland. Everybody who wants the best oysters at the lowest price should order of them. See advertisement.

WE do not think that "M.R.," as well as other citizens of Waldoboro', would be pleased to see his communication in print, and perhaps we might have been induced to give it to the public had we been furnished, in the note accompanying the return of the communication to this office, with the name of its author, although we think there are other and better ways of accomplishing the end desired, than by making such public matters which, for the credit of the town of Waldoboro', had better be confined to its town limits.

FRIENDS' LEVEE.—We call the particular attention of our readers to the announcement of the annual levee of Dr. George C. No. 3, in another column. It will be seen that an entertainment is to be presented unsurpassed in any respect by any which has been given here for the season. The Rockland Band are to be presented, a splendid band of music, and an abundance of choice refreshments will be provided, and the entertainment will close with a social dance. The members of the Company have been making arrangements for this occasion for several weeks past, and are determined to make it the best of the season. Our friends are under great obligations to the friends for their ever ready and efficient services, and certainly will not omit to testify their appreciation of these services by giving them the slight testimonial which may be offered in a most liberal patronage of this entertainment.

When Dr. Franklin's mother-in-law first discovered that the young man had a hankering for her daughter, that she said to her son, "I did not know so well about giving her daughter to a printer; there were already two printing offices in the United States, and she was not it was plain that young Franklin would depend on his support on the profits of a third, and this was rather a doubtful chance. If such objection was urged to a would-be son-in-law when there were but two printing offices in the United States, how can a printer hope to get a wife now, when the census shows the number to be 15,007?

DANCING.—It will be seen, by reference to an advertisement in another column, that there is to be a "social entertainment" at Bala's Hall, on Thursday evening, under the direction of Mr. Hughes.

THE FISHING BOUNTIES.—The Senate committee on commerce have agreed to report senator Clay's bill to repeal the fishing bounties.

Correspondence.

Mr. Editor:—The weekly visits of the Gazette remind me of old friends and my promise to "write occasionally"—well, the joke on, "out west" especially. Wheat is selling in our market for 95 cts. per bushel and flour at a corresponding price. The cost of living in Wisconsin is considerably less than two years since—rents are about one third less—indeed, everything is less. But money is scarce. Our merchants were in debt to eastern jobbers, and our farmers were in debt to the merchants. Many had mortgaged their property for money at high interest to eastern capitalists, so that fast as the farmers get the cash for their produce it goes to the merchants or to liquidate the debts on their farms. Hence the money that comes west for produce goes east again to pay debts. This must continue until our people get out of debt, which two more good crops at fair prices will enable them, generally, to do. The very high prices for farmers get into debt? The low prices since led our farmers into the foolish notion that they must have more land, and that immense fortunes were within their grasp. Thus deceived, they purchased lands at speculators' prices, borrowing on mortgages at high interest, expecting in a few years to be rich. But alas! like most such calculations, their crops failed them, and the prices for what they did produce fell to very low figures. The result is exceedingly disastrous. Very many farmers in Wisconsin, as well as in all the new Western States, owned clear of debt perhaps 80 or 100 acres, having mortgaged their farms in the purchase of "more land," will now lose the whole. This comes hard upon these families. They had just begun to feel free from those peculiar trials common to a settler in a new country and were congratulating themselves on having a home of their own. Strip of their all, they must break up and float into some new section and try their hand again in settling upon "government lands," or they must return to their former friends in the east and "wait for something to turn up." Others will, as above suggested, struggle through if two or three years will favor good crops and prices. Now is the time to purchase farms in the west—they can be bought at very low prices—not because farming is a poor business but for the reasons above stated. It is not to be inferred that western enterprise is a failure—the country is rich in climate, soil, timber, water-power, minerals, and facilities of transportation. The future will develop an unparalleled degree of prosperity. The lessons of the present will prove a great ultimate blessing to the west—perhaps the next generation will have to learn wisdom the same way. Each generation has a time of business infancy.

Law, politics, religion, and literature have their usual "run" during the winter months. The rage for lectures has very much abated—few men can command audiences to hear them utter literary nonsense by the hour—it don't pay. The spirit of criticism is very much more severe, and less considerate in the west than in the east. The lecturers who bewilder you tame and go-away lecturers with their common place declamations on "the beautiful," or "the ideal," fare hard among us westerners, who know a thing two. We hope to hear of some stirring up of your pure minds "by way down there." Janesville, Wis., Jan. 31, 1860. T.

For the Gazette.

JOHNSTOWN, PENN., Feb. 1, 1860.

Mr. Editor:—In my former communication I promised your readers a glance at the religious features of this place. I will try to redeem my promise, in a brief manner, and then speak of other points of interest.

The denominational influence of the different Evangelical Churches is respectively represented in the following order:

The Methodist have a large Society, whose members are mainly Americans, and who enjoy the efficient and successful labors of the Rev. Mr. Williams. They also have a Society of Colored Brethren, and a Society of Welsh, under their care.

The Presbyterians have two churches, one whose members are principally Americans, and one Welsh church.

The Baptists have a church whose members are chiefly Americans, that have recently settled Rev. F. C. Gessford as their pastor, and whose prospects are now somewhat more hopeful than before.

There is also a Welsh Baptist Church here, that has a fair degree of prosperity.

The Lutherans have one church of Americans, and one German Lutheran Church.

The Campbellites also have a Society of some influence.

But Anti-Christ, represented by the Romish Church, possesses a power unequalled by any ecclesiastical jurisdiction on earth. Their bells calling them to "mass" and to "confession," may be heard at almost any hour of the night. How strange that men become so foolishly infatuated as to prefer deceit to honesty, and hypocrisy to religion!

Passing from this outline of the religious features of the place, allow me to speak of some other points that may interest your readers. I have just returned from Pittsburgh, where I have spent a few days as a guest of our good Bro. Sawyer, formerly pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Thomaston, and present pastor of "The Union Baptist Church" in Pittsburgh, Pa. He has a church of 148 members, and is receiving accessions almost every month. The ordinance of baptism was administered last Sabbath eve.

Bro. Sawyer is beloved by his people, and highly esteemed by the public generally, if the leading Editorials form a safe basis of judgment. Pittsburgh justly deserves the name it bears, "the smoky city." A dense cloud of smoke, rising from the flues of the "iron furnaces," spreads far and wide, enveloping the entire city in its folds.

There is a permanency in the business relations of the city, that compared with our eastern cities, is not excelled, if it is equalled. Less failures of business men and corporations have taken place in this city, proportionately, than in most of the coast cities.

Masonry flourishes finely in Pittsburgh and throughout the State, if I am allowed to judge by the crowds in the Lodge and Chapter rooms.

The trial of Richard Jones, for the murder of his wife, has been before the Court in Pittsburgh for some days and has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter.

"Father Kemp's Old Folks" have been giving concerts in Pittsburgh, and they have drawn immense crowds.

The vocal music consists of those good old tunes called, St. Martin's, Devotion, Northfield, &c. The singers are arrayed in antiquarian costume corresponding to the age in which those tunes were generally used. Among other styles of head-dresses worn by the ladies, the most conspicuous is that designated "the top-knot." Perhaps all your readers are not aware what an excitement was produced among the Puritans by the introduction of this style of head-dress. Let me give, then, one illustration.

DISSENT, is one of the prevailing diseases of this country. This is owing both to climatic influence, and the habit of eating our meals too rapidly. In spite of these adverse circumstances, this disease may be successfully treated by the use of the Oxygenated Bitters.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—We commend the reader to the virtue of Redding's Russia Salve, if so unfortunate as to sustain an accident from any cause, and if afflicted with the peculiar disease, it will be found waiting in efficacy. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a box.

In one of the larger villages of Massachusetts, a very fashionable lady, a member of the church, made her appearance in the sanctuary with a prodigious "top-knot." The minister concluded that "the odious and sinful top-knot" must have its sentence at once; accordingly selecting from his Bible the words, "Top-knot come down," he pictured the awful sinfulness of introducing an innovation on the plain and simple costume of the Puritans, and closed by threatening excommunication from the church if the act should be repeated. His text was an abstract of that expression of Christ, "Let him which is on the house-top not come down to take any thing out of his house." Whether he succeeding in breaking down the practice in his church, or not, "deponeth saith not."

Oil pits are being discovered in many parts of western Pennsylvania. One has just been discovered in the vicinity of Deer Creek, on the Ohio river, on land owned by Mr. Whitehill, who, since the discovery of oil, has sold one-half of the land for \$2,500 more than the whole was valued at before the discovery of oil. The oil excitement is on the increase, and hundreds of men are engaging in it, with the expectation of realizing a fortune. The country along Oil Creek is literally alive with oil seekers, and claims are being leased at high rates.

Present appearances indicate an entire revolution in business, throughout the whole oil section. Excitement prevails here, resulting from the election of Speaker. One hundred and seventeen guns have just been fired by the Republicans of Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania does something handsome in the way of educating her sons and daughters. \$2,579,095 are expended in her common schools with 634,651 pupils. It would be well if some of her eastern Sister states would emulate her example.

Yours truly, J. R. B.

PERSONAL.—The following commendation of the present gentlemanly landlord of the Thorndike House, coming as it does from one who can appreciate the minor as well as the major matters that enter into the "make up" of a good dinner, a well kept hotel and an acceptable landlord (being this special himself) is a feather in the cap of "Mine Host" of the Thorndike:

"The Thorndike Hotel under the charge of the well known and popular landlord, Mr. G. W. Hodges, is doing a prosperous business. The house is one of the best conducted in the State. Mr. Hodges spares no pains to make his guests happy and at home. The table is supplied with every luxury of the Home and Boston markets. We learn the house is to be enlarged in the spring by an addition of several rooms. Mr. Hodges has had long experience, and there is no one better qualified for the hotel business than he; and his hosts of friends will be glad to hear of his present prosperity."

G. R. Hodges the gentlemanly clerk (son of mine host) is ever ready to attend to the wants and comfort of the guests."

THE FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.—It is estimated that the loss of life by the destruction of the tenement house on Elm street, New York, on Thursday night last, occupied by twenty-four families, was twenty-five persons. It was a six story house and the fire took in the basement. Like lightning, the fire spread so rapidly that in less than five minutes the state police, leading to the upper floors and the hall way were one mass of flames. There were supposed to be one mass of sixty or seventy persons, men, women and children, in the building at the time, and the only means of escape being the stairway, the fire took them by surprise. Several were jumped from the upper windows were arrested in their fall by the firemen, who were obliged to abandon all hope of saving the poor creatures in the two upper stories, and it is supposed that they all perished. As the firemen stood on the ladders, they could see many women and children lying prostrate on the floor, surrounded by the flames, which rendered all attempts to approach them impossible. The burning building extended four stories above any of the surrounding structures, and it must have been instant death for any of the poor creatures on the upper floors to have jumped from the roof where a great many of them had clustered.

It is said that the baker in the basement kept on hand a large quantity of hay and shavings, and when the fire came in contact with this combustible material, it created a dense smoke, which spread rapidly to the upper portion of the building, and it is supposed, suffocated a number of the occupants before the flames reached them. When the fire had gained the upper stories, the scene was appalling in the extreme. Myriads of sparks shot up into the air, creating a fearful artificial exhibition of fireworks. The shouts of the firemen, the groans and shrieks of the doomed creatures in the building, and the cracking flames, constituted a scene tragic enough to make the stoutest heart shrink with horror. Several were seen on the roof of the building, and the cries of those within could be heard for some time after the flames had reached the upper stories. One woman was observed at one of the upper windows, holding some one to come to her rescue, but in a short time she disappeared, and that was the last seen of her.

THE HARBOR'S FERRY INVESTIGATION.—The Harbor's Ferry Committee met Monday, but did not examine any witnesses. The letter of Mr. Hyatt was read, but no action was taken on the subject, the committee preferring to wait until Mr. Hyatt appears before them on Wednesday, when the committee will probably question him on some points.

Since the discharge of Judge Ayer as a witness before the Committee he has said if he had not been stopped by the chairman he would have shown that Brown was 25 miles from Putnamville on the night that Wilkinson, the Dayles and Sherman was killed. He says Brown told him that he was not with the party, but that it was a righteous deed. One of the party also told him that Brown was not there, but was camped on Middle Creek. Another witness says he saw Brown the next morning so far from Putnamville that it was impossible that he should have been a party to the killing.

FREE.—A little past 11 o'clock last night the two story wooden house of Washington street, owned by John H. Wood, and occupied by six families, was discovered to be on fire. The fire originated in the attic, and was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. So rapid was the progress of the flames that two men were obliged to jump from the attic window, and one woman was lowered from the second story window by her husband. The furniture and other articles were nearly all consumed. The building was about destroyed. —*Port. Ad.*

THE PAINTING INVESTIGATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that Mr. Wendell stated in his testimony before the Senate Printing Investigation Committee on Monday, that he had not paid the past three years over one hundred thousand dollars for party support to newspapers and in aid of election expenses, in Pennsylvania principally, but extending over New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Ohio and other States. Mr. Mack had been paid by official authority, and some of his own free will. He also stated that by the action of the Senate in electing Bowman who had given the work to Blair & Rives, he had been left penniless, with the largest establishment in the Union lying idle, and he represented Bowman's conduct towards him in a very bad light. Mr. Wendell testified also that in 1857 the sum of six thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania State Printing Office, and to the Evening Argus of Philadelphia, the sum of five thousand dollars. He informs the committee that he went into doubtful democratic districts in Pennsylvania, and spent money for the benefit of the party. This party was the Unionist. Mr. Rives of the Pennsylvania was also before the committee, and did not discredit the testimony of Wendell.

FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 1.—Steamship City of Manchester, with Liverpool dates of the 11th inst., put in at this port this morning short of coals. Has experienced a continuous succession of heavy westerly gales. All well. The City of Manchester left Queenstown at 11 A. M. on the 13th, and the following was telegraphed to her by the Liverpool agent of the associated press that day—

PARIS, Jan. 12.—A rumor is current that the Congress is to meet on the 15th of February.

It is also rumored that Cardinal Antonelli has resigned his seat in the Congress. It is reported that a treaty of commerce has been concluded between France and England. On the Bourne Three Per Cent. Rentes have advanced, closing at 60 fr. 75c.

The Daily News article of the 12th says the bank account broke up without any alteration in the rate of discount, as was anticipated when the Nova Scotian left.

The Daily News distinctly states that Lord Cromwell did not come to London from Paris on any mission, and that he brought no propositions whatever from the French Government. Telegraphic cable between the Channel Islands and France has been cut, and the straggle of the New York market had a slight influence on the funds.

Arrival of the North American. The steamship North American, Capt. Altan, from Liverpool, Wednesday, Jan. 15th, and from Queenstown, Thursday night, Jan. 19th, arrived at Portland at 9:45 A. M. on Saturday Feb. 4th. The steamer has experienced rough weather, but has been successful in making the whole passage. She brings 75 passengers and about 600 tons cargo.

The two mates of the American barque Anna previously reported under arrest upon a charge of having caused the deaths of six colored seamen by brutal treatment, had been brought up for examination before the magistrates at Newport, Isle of Wight. Evidence of great cruelty was adduced, but it was asserted for the defence that the men died from the effects of yellow fever, which had prevailed in the vessel. The American Minister having sent a protest against the jurisdiction of the court, the magistrates had to dismiss the charge.

The Emperor Napoleon had addressed a most important free trade manifesto to the Minister of State. It is dated 5th of January and was published in the *Moniteur* of the 15th. The Emperor thinks a pacific solution of their foreign affairs may be confidently looked forward to, and in order for the greater development of the different branches of National wealth, communicate the programme of reform, several parts of which will have to receive the approbation of the Chambers. He says:

"Our first common duty will be developed by the exchanges of products, but we must first improve our agriculture, and free our industry from all interior impediments which place it at a possible inferiority. A general system of equal political commerce, allowed, by increasing the material wealth, spread prosperity among the working classes."

Every year the State grants considerable sums of agriculture for clearing woods and lowering hilly grounds.

The great works of draining, irrigating and clearing the grounds are to be continued.

To encourage manufactured productions, it is necessary to exempt from all duties, primary articles, internal and foreign, and to advance capital at a moderate rate of interest, which will assist in perfecting the material. By these measures agriculture will find an issue for its produce; industry, freed from all interior obstacles, will antagonistically compete with foreign products; and commerce will make a fresh advance. To counterbalance the reduction of duties on primary materials and provisions of great consumption, the redemption of the public debt will be provisionally suspended."

The letter then turns upon the intended reforms viz: "Suppression of duties on wool and cotton, successive reductions of the duties on sugar and coffee; vigorous improvement of the means of communication; reduction of the duties on a general importation of raw materials; loans to be granted to agriculture and industry; considerable works of public utility; suppression of the prohibition of customs, and commercial treaties with foreign powers."

The 17th million of francs remaining disposable from the last loan will be applied in three years to the execution of great public works.

The Emperor concludes "I am convinced that I shall obtain the support of the Senate and Legislative body to these reforms. I am anxious to inaugurate with them a new era of peace, and to ensure it blessings to France."

This letter attracted great interest. With scarcely an exception the Paris Press applauded the project, and in England it gave the greatest satisfaction. The London journals speak in terms of eulogistic strains in praise of the Emperor's project.

Arrival of the Asia. The steamship Asia, with Liverpool dates of Jan. 21st arrived this P. M. The general news is unimportant, a greater part of our business being anticipated by the City of Baltimore.

Le Nord says the Emperor of Russia is about to espouse the cause of the Pope, but the London *Times* denies it.

Fred Douglas was lecturing in Liverpool on the slavery question.

The Sardinian Ministry is not yet officially announced.

Affairs between Spain and Morocco remain in the same position as per last advice.

An Eventful Life. Mr. Darius Nash, who was rescued from the ruins of the Pemberton Mill after several hours of great suffering, has passed through as many imminent dangers as any man who has lived. He was on the stormy night in which the Minot's Ledge Lighthouse was carried away, he was on a vessel some fifty miles from New York, and was wrecked. The whole crew lashed themselves to the masts, and only the nine only four survived. They were picked off by the crew of a vessel from Salem, after four days and three nights of danger and Nash was among the saved. At another time he fell from the mainmast of a ship and saved his life by catching at a reefing bit.

At one time in his life he had accumulated \$4000 by his own industry and frugality, and he invested it in a barque. The barque was wrecked on the Florida coast, and he was stranded and exposed two days before. Last spring he had a long and painful siege of the bilious fever, which was followed by the typhoid fever in the summer, and on the night of the terrible attack of the bilious fever, he was among those doomed beneath the ruins. His thrilling narrative of his imprisonment with Miss Lizzie Flint, who perished, we have given before. Mr. Nash's father was killed by falling from a load of hay. His mother was killed by the ruins. Mr. Nash is still in good health, and says that all his desires are good health.

A Diplomatist Resired of \$17,000. CHARLESTON, Jan. 31.—Gen. Delson, Ambassador from one of the countries of South America, who arrived at this port on the Isabel, was robbed at his hotel on Saturday of \$2000 in Spanish gold, real pieces of the coinage of 1859, \$2000 in bank and twenty pound notes on the Bank of England, honorary decorations, crosses, jewels, watches, etc., the total amounting in value to \$17,000.

THE PAINTING INVESTIGATION.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* states that Mr. Wendell stated in his testimony before the Senate Printing Investigation Committee on Monday, that he had not paid the past three years over one hundred thousand dollars for party support to newspapers and in aid of election expenses, in Pennsylvania principally, but extending over New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Ohio and other States. Mr. Mack had been paid by official authority, and some of his own free will. He also stated that by the action of the Senate in electing Bowman who had given the work to Blair & Rives, he had been left penniless, with the largest establishment in the Union lying idle, and he represented Bowman's conduct towards him in a very bad light. Mr. Wendell testified also that in 1857 the sum of six thousand dollars to the Pennsylvania State Printing Office, and to the Evening Argus of Philadelphia, the sum of five thousand dollars. He informs the committee that he went into doubtful democratic districts in Pennsylvania, and spent money for the benefit of the party. This party was the Unionist. Mr. Rives of the Pennsylvania was also before the committee, and did not discredit the testimony of Wendell.

NEWS ITEMS.

Oliver Moss, Esq., of Bath launched from his yard on Saturday forenoon, a superior A. ship of 976 tons, named "JOHN CARVER," owned principally by the builder.

The Patriot learns that Mrs. J. T. Gilman, a worthy lady residing at Farmington Falls, on Friday last broke her leg, with a compound fracture, by a fall walking.

Half a dozen scholars have been brought before the police court at Belfast, and fined \$2 each and costs for dogging a schoolmaster.

A few days since, Mr. John Varnah, of New castle, while engaged in falling trees in that town, met with a severe accident. He had lodged one tree upon another, and was engaged in clearing for it a passage, when it suddenly fell. Mr. V. in attempting to escape, was struck down by a falling limb, and so severely injured that for several days his life was deemed of. He is now, we are happy to learn, considered in a fair way to recover. —*Lincoln Advertiser.*

A correspondent of the *Hallowell Gazette*, who has been "blubber hunting," tells of a benevolent whaling captain who undertook to do something towards civilizing Easter Island, in the Pacific. He took a young man home with him, gave him education and the habits of civilized life, and returned him to the island. No sooner did he set foot on shore than his affectionate friends, finding him fat and in good condition, took him to a convenient place, butchered, cooked, and ate him in the shortest possible time! That experiment could hardly be said a success.

Excursion.—A large sleighing party, composed of members of the First Baptist Church, Bangor one day last week, visiting Corinth and took dinner, the bills being paid by the ladies of the party.

Im Lovjoy, of Augusta, was arrested at Bangor on Wednesday afternoon for being engaged with another, in robbing the store of Thomas S. Bartlett, of the former place, on Wednesday of last week.

Young Ridlon was committed to Paris jail last week on the charge of manslaughter of his schoolmate, Wadsworth. His trial will take place at the March term.

BROOKFIELD SKATE FACTORY.—The Skowhegan (Maine) factory, Messrs. Williams, Morse & Co., are actively engaged in rebuilding the Skate Factory, which was destroyed by fire a short time since.

Last Sabbath morning, Miss Hannah Tyler, an accomplished daughter of Capt. Andrew Tyler, of Frankfort, came near losing her life by applying a very small quantity of creosote to kill the nerve of a deadened tooth. She about two hours after the application she threw into convulsions, and remained insensible through the day. For some time her life was despaired of. She now lies dangerously ill of congestion of the brain. —*Providence Age.*

A family in Belfast came near being suffocated by gas from a coal store, one night last week. The danger accidentally arose, when the gas escaped into the room.

Augustus C. Stevens, late of Embden, Maine, aged 27, was instantly killed by the coming down of a bank twelve feet high, in his mining claim on Gold Hill, near Columbia, Cal., on Tuesday, Dec. 27th.

The Lewiston Falls Journal says that it is now settled that a mammoth cotton mill, one of the largest in New England, will be built there next summer, and the foundation laid for another mill. It is stated that Capt. A. H. Kelsey, former agent of the Water Power Co., is to have the charge of the work.

Rev N. M. Wood has accepted the call to the pastorate of the Church in Lewiston, and has already commenced his labors there.

A WARM MONTH.—There were twenty-four successive days in January, during which the temperature averaged as high as that of an April.

The Argus says that Peter Woodsum, a farmer in comfortable circumstances, aged about 50 years, having a family of children mostly grown up, committed suicide in Waterborough, on Tuesday morning, by hanging himself to the beam in his barn. He was found about six o'clock, soon after he left the house, by his son. He has been dejected in mind during the past year, and was probably laboring under an attack of insanity at the time.

BEANS ON THE GRAND TRUNK.—Some idea of the extent of the business on the Grand Trunk Railroad, may be derived from a statement of the fact that the number of "box" and platform cars used thereon in transporting freight amounts to nearly six thousand! Placed in a line they would reach some twenty-five miles.

The Portland Company are now engaged in building two hundred new "box" cars for the road.

The Lynn Reporter says.—There are signs of improvement in the shoe business in that city.

The Ellsworth *American* says that there were eight girls from the town of Hancock in that county, at work in the Pemberton Mill when the disaster happened, and that all were all at work in one room, in the second story. Three of these girls arrived home Wednesday. The names of the merchant, Lydia A. Marchant, Amanda Merdiant, Edith Jellison, Caroline Grant, Lovina Stratton, Emma Stratton, Ann Crabtree and Lucy Crabtree.

SIBBOTS ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Wakefield, of Ludlow, Vt., with his wife and two children, were driving from Chester to Ludlow on Saturday, the 21st, they were overtaken by a span of horses running away, attached to a load of iron and before they could get out of the way were run over and instantly killed Mrs. Wakefield, and breaking both jaws, both arms and one leg of the oldest child and somewhat injuring Mr. Wakefield and the youngest child. The oldest child cannot live and Mr. Wakefield has since become insane

ject was to save life. While superintending the principal work himself, throwing the gun

you give this young lady your seat?' 'Yes sir, with all my heart.' 'Sorry for you sir but she's engaged.'

'So am I,' said Albert; 'I claim the prerogative of the first one.'

Don't expect to be called a good fellow a moment longer than you consent to do precisely what other people wish you to do.

What is the difference between an auction and sea-sickness? One is the sale of effects the other the effects of a sail.

So long as men are impatient in their work and in their business, doctors and lawyers will ride in carriages.

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MONDAY, Feb. 13.

State vs. George Kirk. Concealing stolen goods. Now on trial, and will probably be the last case before the Court at its present sitting.

J. E. Smith & Kennedy for Plff. P. Thacher & Hubbard for Deft.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.

Steamship Arizona has arrived with 11,000 lbs. Texas, dated 5th inst. A courier from Col Ford to Maj. Sherman reports that the American steamer Ranchero was fired into 80 miles above Brownsville, by Mexican bearing the Mexican flag. Several shots passed through the steamer. Subsequently the Mexicans fired upon Col Ford's forces from the Mexican side of the river, dangerously wounding one man. Col Ford returned the fire and crossed the river in pursuit of the enemy.

Capt. Stoneman's dragoons had been reinforced, and now numbered 200 men. The people of Matamoros sympathized with Cortinas. War was considered inevitable.

Important from Mexico—Reported Isabel of Matamoros.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—The steamer Isabel has arrived from Havana, via Key West, 10th inst. E. L. Plumb, bearer of dispatches to the United States Government, was a passenger. The Courier's correspondent writes from Vera Cruz, 4th inst., and states that Colas, with 2000 men, had been defeated in Oahu, and that Miramon's expedition against Vera Cruz is consequently probably abandoned.

The liberals had recovered Colima, San Luis and Zacatecas.

The Church forces had been defeated near Higuera, with the loss of 100 killed and prisoners, and a quantity of artillery and munition. Gen. Wolf is successfully opposed in Galeo. The Church party's government is reduced to a small extent of territory.

The available force of the Liberals is 30,000 men.

Miramon by extraordinary efforts, has negotiated the sale of \$15,000,000 in bonds, for \$450,000, through illicit dealings with the French Ministry. Nine million of these bonds will enter the French currency as foreign debt.

FATAL MACHINERY ACCIDENT AT SOUTH DAVENY.

We learn that yesterday a young man named Simons, employed at O'Connell's tannery, at South Daveny, while at work about some machinery, had his apron caught in the shafting, and was carried round and with upward of one hundred times. He was so badly mangled that he has since died. He was an estimable and exemplary young man.—*Traveler*, 11th.

Clerical Attempt to "Force a Vote."

Some years ago a celebrated Methodist minister and revivalist, well known for his eloquence and zeal, was preaching in Louisville, and one night after a very powerful sermon, he came down from the pulpit for the purpose of receiving the mourners, while the good old hymn of "Canaan, Oh Canaan, I'm bound for the land of Canaan!"

was struck up and chimed in by hundreds of voices. The hymn was concluded, but there were no penitents at the altar. In vain he exhorted—his words and appeals fell upon the ears of his listeners without exciting any emotion. At length he concluded to make a bold stroke and follow it up with a text, saying, "I am coming to you, O Zion, with a word of exhortation, he solemnly announced that he would put a question upon which he expected all to vote in view of the estimation they placed upon their souls. With his face glowing with indignation, and in a most solemn manner, he announced: "All those in favor of Christ will please rise to their feet." Only some eight or ten responded to the announcement, and while the minister was watching intently for others to signify their position by rising, a worthy member who was on his feet, and suggested that "the reason might be that the text disposes were too modest to vote." At this juncture a loud voice was heard in the gallery, "I say, Brother H., it's no use a talking or trying to force this vote—this congregation is for the devil by at least twenty-five hundred majority."

CURIOUS HABITS OF THE MARMOSET.

When properly tamed, the marmoset will come and sit on its owner's hand, its little paws clinging lightly to his fingers, and will allow itself to be drawn at a trot, or it will climb up his arm and sit on his shoulders, or if chilly, it will itself beset his coat, or even creep into a convenient pocket. The marmoset has a strange liking for hair, and is fond of playing with the locks of its owner. One of these little creatures, which was the property of a

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[From Godey's Magazine for December.]
SNOW-FLAKES.
See those snow-flakes how they flutter,
Flutter through the quiet air,
Floating lightly, floating thither,
Sailing slowly everywhere;
Dark the cloud from which they quiver,
Deeper each one as they fall,
City, down, down, down the river,
Whither "neath their spotless pall,
No deep wind the stillness rears,
Murmuring 'neath the branches here;
Twigs and treetops slowly bendeth
'Neath the snow-drifts hanging there
As they shiver, as they quiver,
Through the cold and quiet air.

This is life's dream moment measured
By some blessing from above,
And with each decade its treasure
Taken of Our Father's love.
Though its skies be dark and dreary,
Rough the path that feet must tread,
And life's work be hard and weary,
Lightly be its lot's tread.
Clouds of sorrow, o'er us bending,
Darkling shadows may spread,
Hopes, with silent night descending,
Rest on every toil's head.
Blessings waiting, blessings brighten,
Gleam upon our feet most tread.

THE TREE OF PEACE —AND— THE TREE OF STRIFE.

BY MISS MARTHA RUSSELL.

CHAPTER I.

At that was a noble tree which stood in the line of fence that divided the farms of Moses Barker and Josiah Benton, in the town of Burford, Conn. A giant oak, that lifted its broad head to the heavens, and nightly whispered the secrets of the earth to the stars, while in its brawny arms the timid squirrel found a home, and from beneath its mistletoes poured forth their *Sublime Deo*, until the air was everywhere quivered with the burst of thanksgiving.

And yet they heeded not—they heard it not—those two angry, passionate men, who dared to stand beneath its shade on that bright summer day, and make the possession of it a subject of strife and bitterness. Alas, they heard nothing but the angry beatings of their own selfish hearts!

"Cut it if you dare!" cried the elder of the two, his voice trembling with rage.

"Certainly shall I," was the angry reply. "You know well enough that the tree stands some feet on my side until I was so foolish as to move the fence to accommodate you with water for your cattle. But the fence shall be put back before another twenty-four hours, and then, water your cattle where you can."

"Cut that tree, or alter that fence one inch, and I'll straighten you, if there's law in Connecticut," replied Barker. "You have failed to keep me under a warning, and I can hold the tree and watering place by possession," he continued with a triumphant smile. "And there is another thing: you will make your part of your fence through 'Dow Lot' at once, or I'll make you trouble—that's all."

"Umph, I shall build the fence when I've a mind to, and not a minute before, for all the Moses Barkers this side of Canada," was the reply.

"You'll build it when you've a mind to, will you?" cried the infuriated Barker. "We will see about that. I guess you will rather have a mind to do it, pretty quick time, if you have me to deal with."

Perhaps not—though I had rather deal with the devil!

Quick as thought Barker caught a stake from the fence and raised it to strike, but his aim was diverted by a young girl who came springing over the fence and caught his arm, while she cried in terror—"Father, father, for mercy's sake don't strike uncle Siah!"

In his rage the old man attempted to grasp her roughly back, but she avoided his grasp and sprang directly between them, while Siah Benton said tauntingly,

"For shame Moses Barker! would you prove my words true? If you want to, strike me. It is all I ask."

Perhaps that angry man would not have waited for a second invitation, but the slight form of his only child stood between him and the object of his fury, and there was something in the expression of her pure young face, that restrained him. He was a man of too coarse a nature to be so easily moved to suffer very deeply from a sense of degradation in the eyes of his child, but something of this he did feel, and while it restrained his hand, it also increased his irritation. He angrily bade her "go home and keep at home."

"I came to call you to dinner, father," she said, while she lingered, as if fearful of another outbreak.

"Go home, I say. There's no use in loitering here all day if you did," he said sternly, while he cast a glance towards Benton, who had withdrawn to the bole of the disputed tree, and stood coolly measuring its circumference with a string which he had drawn from his pocket; and then, with a muttered "let him do it if he dare," he followed her with hasty strides.

These men were cousins. Their houses stood at scarcely the distance of an arrow's flight from each other, and from the first settlement of the place, their fathers had dwelt there and filled up the neighborhood with kindred and love. True the Barkers and the Bentsons were somewhat noted for their hasty tempers, and clouds would sometimes arise, but they never became so fearful that the clear voices of the mothers could not be heard, calling to each other from their kitchen doors with some friendly inquiry after the health of web, or so dark as to hide from the bright eyes of the children the well beaten foot-path that led across the meadow between their dwellings, along which they constantly passed and re-passed, in spite of wind and weather.

* At times a little brawl
* At times a little brawl
* At times a little brawl

sing a Swedish poet, but ah, how can a pure and noble love develop itself in the stifling atmosphere of brawls? Who does not know that a "little brawl" if it be indulged, soon fill the whole house and heart, and then, alas, for love! Besides, like marrying into certain families, if you take one, you take the whole tribe, and their name is legion.

Strife we must have as yet, and strife for a double aim we can endure, for we know that above and beyond archery the bright rainbow of peace; but from brawls, especially all family and neighborhood brawls, good Lord deliver us!

But so prayed not these cousins. The scene we have described was not the first,

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though perhaps the bitterest, that had occurred within the last twelve months. Josiah Benton was not as hasty and passionate as his cousin, but, when once thoroughly roused, quite as obstinate and unreasonable. For some years past, it had been the talk among the neighbors, that "things did not go well with Siah Benton." His family suffered much from sickness, and at last God took all his fair children but the eldest boy. His cattle were not unfrequently diseased, the dogs killed nearly all his flock of sheep, and his crops were meagre and scanty.

Indeed, he experienced many of those trials that come as a discipline of faith and patience. Sometimes he felt them as such; and with no one to assist him but little David, who it must be confessed to any one but father, was rather a hindrance than a help, he worked on with untiring patience, and would have worked in peace, had it not been for his close proximity to his cousin Barker.

With him everything had gone well, at least so said the people of the village, when they looked upon his beautiful farm, his well filled granaries, his sleek flocks and herds, and counted up his mortgages and notes upon interest. But could they have looked into his heart, and seen how it grew hard and selfish beneath his ever-increasing thirst for gain, they might have thought otherwise. True, they knew that he grew more and more capacious and irritable, and that his ungovernable bursts of temper often changed the brightness of his fireside to gloom—but, then he was rich—and riches cover a multitude of sins, even in a country village.

In proportion to the success of his own schemes in pursuit of wealth, contempt for the want of success in others increased, and he did not fail to manifest it. "Any man may be rich if he chooses to be," was his constant reply to his wife and daughter when they ventured to offer some excuse for their less successful neighbors. Josiah Benton and he had started in the world on an equal footing as regarded property, but now, scarcely a day passed in which he did not make his cousin feel the difference: his relationship giving him, as he thought, a peculiar right to meddle in his affairs.

About a year previous an old maiden aunt of theirs had died, and instead of taking her property with her, as did always seem her intention, she left it to those nephews, with the strict injunction that they should settle the estate themselves, so that none of her money should be squandered in feeding profligate judges and clerks. After many hot disputes and angry words, they finally succeeded in dividing the property; but the allocation had aroused so much bitterness of feeling—had brought out so many things that they were bent upon viewing as proofs of a want of honesty, that the old woman's bequest proved a curse instead of a blessing. Their wives were sensible, good tempered women, who understood their husbands' faults and foibles perfectly. They had entered into a kind of tacit compact not to let their own friendly relations be interrupted; and it was the general opinion of the young people of the village that it would take something more powerful than a quarrel to disturb the close relationship of love and confidence that existed between young David Benton and Hannah Barker.

CHAPTER II.

Hannah Barker heard steps when she heard her father's heavy strides behind her. She was accustomed to his sudden bursts of temper, but this was the first time she had ever ventured to interfere; and knowing that his anger often turned against those who strove to check it, she hastened on, preferring to meet him in her mother's presence rather than alone. As she drew near the house her mother called to her and bade her gather up some linen that was spread on the grass by the foot path; while thus engaged, her father passed her without a word or word, and with slow steps she followed him to the house. He passed into the well room, and finding his wife's cheese basket and trays somewhat in his way, he gave them a kick that sent them tumbling to the opposite side of the room; and sending a pan of sage, that the good woman had just cut and placed on a corner of the sink, after them, he proceeded to perform his ablutions. His wife was placing the dinner on the table; she sat down the great dish of vegetables that she had in her hand, and casting a glance into the shed, exclaimed,

"Why, Moses, what in the world are you doing there?"

"Keep your confounded weeds and trays out of the way, then, will you? It is no place for them under foot, and don't keep us here all day, waiting for dinner."

"Dinner has been waiting this half hour," she replied pleasantly; then added in a low tone to Hannah, "I wonder what has happened to put father so much out of sorts to-day?"

Before Hannah could reply, he came in, followed by his hired man, who had been idling away an hour or so in the shade, and all gathered round the table.

Barker belonged to that class of people who, when angry with one person, cannot speak peaceably with any one else; and as he had a rare talent of making his mood of mind felt, the dinner passed off in gloomy silence, occasionally interrupted by some fault-finding remark about the cooking which he uttered in a tone half-way between a growl and a bark. When they rose from the table he ordered the boy to bring up his horse.

"I thought you did not intend to use the horse-rake any more to-day, so I turned the horse out," said the boy.

"Who said anything about the horse-rake," thundered the old man. "Go to the pasture and bring up the bay horse, and don't stand there gabbling."

While he was giving the boy directions for their afternoon's work, the men returned with the horse, and said inquiringly—"I thought you owned the big oak tree that stands in the fence on the south side of round pasture, Mr. Barker. I met Jim Davis over the hill, and he said Siah Benton owned it, and that he was going to help him cut it this afternoon." He said that Palmer, the ship builder, offered him fifty dollars for it."

"Let him cut it if he dare!" muttered Barker again; and, as if in reply to his words, then came the clear ringing sound of the strokes of the axe from the direction of the disputed tree.

The men exchanged significant glances, and started for their place of labor, while Barker strode across the field to a spot that commanded a view of the tree. The first glance convinced him that the boy's informant was correct. He hastily returned, sprang upon his horse, and before the good axes of

Benton and Davis had half severed the bole of the gigantic oak, he was cloistered with one of the busiest lawyers in the good city of H.

When young David Benton returned that night from the distant meadow where he had been at work, he found his father listening, with knit brow and compressed lips, to the monotonous, nasal tones of the town constable, as he bawled forth those absurd and often libellous charges usually found in a writ of prosecution, and which, through the wisdom of our laws, any man may make against his neighbor for the value of a few shillings.

Hastily casting a glance through the window to see that his father had not actually burned his neighbor's house and barn, the young man turned to his mother for an explanation of the scene. But she was almost as ignorant as himself, and frightened at the heinous charges against her husband, and the prospect of the lawsuit, could only sob out that "she wished Aunt Becky's property was all in Flanders, for it only brought trouble with it." All that he could gain from his father in reply to his questions, or to the officer's depository, don't want to make trouble—friend to both parties—hope it will be settled, etc., was—that if Moses Barker wanted law, he would give it to him; he didn't want to quarrel, he could bear as much as any other man, but as for being trod upon any longer, he wouldn't; and a host of such expressions, which, though they might serve as safety-valves to his anger, did not give him a clear conception of its cause.

Half an hour later David stood by the side of Hannah Barker, heading the old party that grew by the path across the meadow, listening to her low but rapid tones, as she related the quarrel and the subsequent steps of her father.

"This must not come before the magistrate Hannah," he said. "We must persuade them to settle it. When your father gets a little cool, he will see that he is wrong. He knows that the tree formerly stood on our side of the fence. You must persuade him to drop the case, Hannah, and I will see what can be done with my father."

"I don't speak to him about it for the world; besides I do not think it would be best. He will not hear a word from mother, and if I were to speak, it would only make him more angry, and might end in his forbidding me to see you or speak with you."

"Would you obey, Hannah?" asked the young man earnestly.

"I do not think I could if I tried," she said thoughtfully. "I should speak before I thought. But you do not know how angry father is. He knows the tree stood in your lot, but he thinks to hold it by possession. Still, I do not believe he ever thought of claiming it, if your father would have given up his half of 'Dow Lot,' and taken a share somewhere else. Father had set his heart upon having the whole of that meadow; besides, cousin Mary and her husband are so vexed because Aunt Becky did not give half of her property to them instead of you, that they are constantly telling father something to irritate him. I wish she had given them the whole of it, and left us in peace."

"Amen, I say," replied David, as he opened the gate for her to pass to the house. "But remember Hannah, whatever may be the result of this miserable quarrel, it must not, now or ever, come between us."

Before twelve o'clock the next day, the quarrel between the neighbors was the whole town-talk. The supposed relation of David and Hannah, together with the fact that every other family in the place was connected with one or the other party by blood or marriage, made it a very interesting and exciting topic.

The grounds of offence were so warmly and vehemently disputed, that, like that tree, which stood where "Elen's Pleasance" was, the old oak caused strife and discord between half the families in the village.

The case was brought before one of the town magistrates, and notwithstanding it was well known to him and the witnesses that the tree originally stood on the farm of Josiah Benton, and that the fence had been erected to accommodate his neighbor, Benton in default of any witness on the part of Benton to prove that legal notification of ownership had been made by him within a certain number of years, decision was given in Barker's favor, on the ground that possession for a given term of years gives one the right of ownership. Benton found himself obliged to pay heavy damages, as well as the cost of the prosecution.

His indignation knew no bounds. He solemnly vowed that he would send every man he had in the law here, and he would submit to such injustice. He applied the case, and engaged one of the best lawyers in the city for his counsel. Moses Barker grumbled defiance at these measures, and poured out the heavy retaining-fee in hard dollars into the hands of another celebrated lawyer, with the remark, that "he guessed that he had got as much money to law with as some others."

The case would not come on in nearly four months. During this time, Benton, aided by his counsel, was actively engaged in ferreting out the residence of a man who had been present as a witness when he had notified Barker of his claim to the watering place. This man had emigrated to the west. After much trouble and expense, they succeeded in finding him; but as it was impossible for him to reach the city in time to be present at the trial, the case was put off.

In the mean time, suspense, anxiety, and disquiet, brooded over the two families, and made them very unhappy. The men did not speak, but kept up a silent system of petty annoyances, still talking in low sad tones of the sorrows and trials of life, while David and Hannah, with the sanguine spirit of youth, were daily planning some means to bring about a spirit of reconciliation.

The case having come before the court, Benton's western witness was present, and readily testified that legal notification had been given in his presence to Barker, within ten years. An attempt was made by Barker's counsel to invalidate this man's testimony, but without success. The former decision was reversed, and the whole case thrown upon Barker, which by this time amounted to nearly two hundred dollars. Much as he boasted of his money and his willingness to spend it in the law, to pay this sum was the bitterest penance his temper had ever brought upon him. In his indignation at the result of his suit, he immediately, and in opposition to the advice of his best friends, prosecuted Benton for trespass, in crossing a part of his farm. He lost his case, and was again obliged to pay costs.

Wearied and embittered by this miserable process of litigation, Benton withdrew from the congregational church and society,

saying that "he would not go to meeting where the devil went."

This speech soon reached the ears of Barker, and as Hannah chanced to be the first one he met after hearing it, she had to bear the full weight of his indignation.

"Look here, girl," he continued, after pouring forth a torrent of angry words, "I am not blind, I have seen all that has been going on between you and Dave Benton—you think to marry him, no doubt, but you may set your heart at rest. No child of mine shall ever marry one of the race. Remember, that point is settled."

Thank Heaven, he did not forbid me to see or speak with David," murmured the young girl, as her father went muttering from the room. "O, when will this miserable quarrel cease?"

Well might she ask this question, for certainly, the anger, the excitement, the bitter recrimination in which they had indulged for more than a year, had done little toward improving the temper of either the cousins. Their families felt the change deeply. The mothers no longer called to each other across the meadow, the hinges and latches on the little gates that led from the door yards to the narrow foot path had grown rusty; and nearly all traces of the path itself were hidden by tall daisies and nodding clover; for the interviews of David and Hannah were too rare, and their steps too stealthy and light, to disturb their growth.

Another thanksgiving came; but it bro't little joy to either family. The tables were loaded with the same profusion of good things as in times past, but an air of cheerlessness pervaded everything, from the faces of the old people down to the very lock logs on the hearth, which refused to burn with anything like briskness, but muttered and spluttered and growled, as if possessed by the same evil demons of spite and ill will that had tormented their owners so long.

The mothers sadly contrasted their present unhappy relations with those of former years, when they generously strove to rival each other in the production of pastry and puddings, and not a dish could be enjoyed, until it had been tasted by the other, and its merits discussed in full family convocation when the children were at home at either table, and the most remote concerns of the old houses echoed to their laughter. Something of this feeling stirred in the hearts of those willful men, for Siah Barker scarcely tasted of the chicken-pie that his wife placed before him, saying, she must have left out the seasoning; and Moses Barker put one after another of his favorite dishes, declaring, in a pet, that "nothing tasted as it used to."

Alas, self-willed, obstinate, passionate as they are, it is not too late for them to learn that "better is a dinner herbs, where love is, than a stalled ox, and hatred therewith." There is hope for them yet.

CHAPTER III.

About Christmas there came a deep fall of snow. It was right rightly welcomed by young and old. "Better sleighing was never known," exclaimed the village girls as they talked over their anticipated sleigh rides.

"Better sleighing was never known," shouted the stout farmers, as they passed each other on the road, with loaded sleds drawn by long strings of sleek oxen; and busily they improved it, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, for every one was anxious to get his timber home, or his logs to the saw mill before the January thaw.

One morning, before the snow had felt the action of the warm winds and foggy atmosphere of January, old Moses Barker made preparations to go to a distant piece of wood land, and a load of wood; not that his well filled wood house needed replenishing, but the land in question had been a part of Aunt Becky's disputed territory, and, though divided, was still unfenced. He had heard, within a few days, that Siah Benton was cutting timber up there; and the suspicious old soul was determined to go and see if he had not encroached upon his part.

It was a bitter cold morning, and his wife would have persuaded him to wait for a warmer day, saying, "they would certainly freeze to death." But he "pished" at her fears, swallowed his ginger-cider, drew on his mittens, and, accompanied by Ned, his hired man, started off. He reached the lot, and after the most careful examination, was satisfied that no trespass had been committed, though the regular strokes of an axe among a thick grove on Benton's side proved that there were indeed clearing off.

Their wood was already cut, and they soon began to load, but before many minutes the sound of an axe ceased, and they heard the heavy crash of a falling tree and then a loud agonizing cry for help.

"Some one is caught under the tree!" exclaimed Ned, dropping the end of the stick they were raising, and running towards that part of the lot from whence the cry proceeded. Barker followed mechanically. They needed no guide, for again and again the cry rang through the clear frosty air, with startling distinctness. When they reached the spot, they found young David Benton caught beneath the fallen tree, one heavy limb pressing across his breast, and another just below his knees, while his face was pale and distorted with pain. Quick as thought Ned caught up an axe and struck it into the limb that constricted his breast. The young man groaned deeply, and his whole frame quivered with the shock. Before Ned could strike again, Barker caught his arm, and cried, "stop for Heaven's sake, Ned! the jar will kill him!"

"We must contrive some other way,"—the cross-cut saw—ran and bring it here. We can saw the limbs off without so much jar. We will be as careful as we can, David," he continued, bending over him while Ned was gone for the saw that they had fortunately brought with them.

David tried to speak, but his lips were stiff with cold, and shrunken with pain, and the old man tried in vain to distinguish his words.

To do Moses Barker justice, under all his self will and obstinacy, there lurked a good deal of the spirit of humanity; and at that moment he would have sacrificed much of his hoarded property to save him from his perilous situation unburt. A sudden thought struck him; and drawing off his coat and mittens, he knelt down, and rapidly, but carefully, began to remove the snow from beneath David's back. He literally dug for life; and his hard hands were never put to a nobler service. David soon experienced the benefit of his exertions in the diminished pressure of the weight across his breast; and aided by Ned, who soon returned with the saw, Barker succeeded in removing the snow until the branch only grazed his breast. Then they attempted to release his limbs; but there

was much less depth of snow beneath them, and they were so wedged in between the stones, that it was impossible to do so, without saving off the limb that constricted them. They did this carefully as possible; but before they were clear, David fainted. They spread their thick home-spun coats on the snow, laid his senseless form upon them, and left him to unload their sled and prepare it in some way to take him home, or at least to the nearest house, which was at the distance of more than a mile. In a few moments the wood was flung off, a dozen or more light elastic poles laid across the sled and covered with thickly spreading branches of the juniper and hemlock. These preparations made, they returned, and laying their charges upon the sled, rode their way towards home.

David soon returned to consciousness, but notwithstanding the jerking motion of the sled over the rough, ill-beaten path was so very painful, he could not bear the idea of being removed to a sleigh when he reached the nearest house, but begged them to take him home as he was, and let him die in peace.

Barker at last persuaded him to allow them to place a bed beneath him; and almost buried in the blankets that the good woman of the house wrapt around him, he again started off. It was not till they came within a mile of his own house, that Barker began to think of his peculiar position.

How should he break this unhappy news to his enemy—to a man with whom he had not spoken for more than a year? "What need is there for you to speak to him now?" whispered pride. "You have done your duty, and more, perhaps, than others would have done in your place. Send Ned home with your child; you have saved his life, and that was enough." But the faint, low moans that came from beneath those blankets had more power over Barker in his present mood than those whisperings of false pride. He suddenly gave the whip to Ned, and hastened with rapid strides towards home.

"I will send Hetty over to break the news to Annie Benton," he said, as he reached his own gate, "women manage such things better than men, besides, I must go after the doctor."

His wife and daughter caught a glimpse of him as he left the window, and as he went, one glance to assure them of some misfortune. They both met him at the door, the mother exclaimed—

"For mercy's sake, father what is the matter? Is David hurt?"

"No, no, David Benton, poor fellow, has felled a tree on himself, and is crushed almost to death. You must go and tell his mother, Hetty. His father he says, has gone to the saw mill. Send the boy after him at once. I am going after the doctor."

He spoke rapidly, and his hand was already on the latch, when Hannah caught his arm and asked—

"What is he? Where have you left him?"

"Ned is bringing him home. I left them at Muddy Creek, and they must be in the Hollow by this time—but, Lord bless me, child, how white you are! Are you sick?"

"I have done it, and I am all right," he said, as he came back, "but I have a great deal to say to you, and I must go now. I will be back in half an hour."

"What is it?" she asked, as he came back, "but I have a great deal to say to you, and I must go now. I will be back in half an hour."

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village were discussing the propriety of this step, and indulging in ill-natured remarks, this hasty temper again burst forth. He declared that although he did not care a snap for what they said, yet his daughter should have a right to watch over David, that even the most precise old father could not question, for she should be his wife with twenty times the dowry.

The mothers were struck dumb at the idea of marriage under such circumstances, and when they regained the use of their tongues, made objections innumerable; but David, after a long conversation with Hannah, seconded her father's proposition. Not that he entertained much if any hope of recovery, for the physician had frankly stated his danger from the first, but he yearned to keep to her with him to the last; besides he felt that in all the differences that might arise between their parents, he must be the ministering angel; and he fondly fancied that, as his widow her influence, at least with his own father, would be more efficient.

He might tell of this sad and solemn wedding, of the lone, weary days and months during which the young wife watched over her husband with a devotion that might have won him from the grave,—of the burst of glad tears with which she received the first decided intimation of hope from the careful physician,—of his slow return to health during the summer months,—of a winter passed at the genial South, from whence they returned with minds enlarged by observation and intercourse with society, and hearts still more devotedly united.

Ah, there are many pleasant things to speak of in this world, but we have not space to note them here. We can only say, that the old foot-path was no longer overgrown with weeds and clover,—the gates were repaired, and the mothers again called pleasantly to each other across the meadow. The old men took counsel of their youth, and lived for many years the golden life of peace. Now, the children have gone to their rest. The eldest son of David and Hannah has brought home a fair wife, and the young couple live with grandmother Barker. Scarcely a day passes in which the golden life of peace. Now, the children have gone to their rest. The eldest son of David and Hannah has brought home a fair wife, and the young couple live with grandmother Barker. Scarcely a day passes in which the golden life of peace

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, and is sent poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the system, and is the cause of the disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy.

The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial usage, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, low vitality, sloth and filthy habits, the depressing veins, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending from parents to children unto the third and fourth generations; "indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, 'I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, gives rise to tubercles, and in the tubercles, in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders in the blood, depresses the system, and gives rise to various affections not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases, and consequently vary in the period by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the blood. No disease, therefore, which debilitates the human family has its origin directed in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, &c. are indeed, in a great measure, aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and the system is gradually debilitated.

to cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood. The only way to do this is to purify and regenerate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,
the most effective remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every-day disease. It is a medicine which is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disease from the blood, and the removal of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as **ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BRAINS AND BOILS, TUMORS, FETTER AND SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC AND MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, AND, INDEED, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIA OF THE BLOOD.** Such is the popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The preparation of this Sarsaparilla is such that the Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,
are so composed that disease within the range of
their action can rarely withstand or evade them,
and invigorate every portion of the human organ-
ism, correcting its disease by Americanizing its
health, and restoring its vitality. As a consequence of
their properties, the invalid who is bowed down with
weakness, or who has been prostrated by some acute
mal or physical ailment, is restored by a remedy at once so
simple and efficient.

There are the every-day complaints of
every body, but also many formidable and
dangerous diseases. The agent below named is
held in high esteem by the American people, and
containing certificates of their cures and directions
for their use in the following complaints: *Coughs,
Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping
Cough, Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid
Condition of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appeti-
te, Constipation, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout,*
arising from a low state of the body or obstruction
of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness,
Whooping Cough, and all Acute Consumption,
and for the relief of Consumptive
Patients in advanced stages of the
disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so nu-
merous are the cases of its cures, that almost
everybody has acquired a knowledge of its prop-
erties, and it has become so generally known, that
many have been restored from alarming
and even desperate diseases of the lungs by
its use. It has been tried, and its superiority over
every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape
observation, and the public are fully aware of the
value of this medicine, and hesitate what antidote to employ
for the distressing and dangerous affections of the

While many inferior remedies thrust upon the
suffering have failed, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.'s
has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits
on the afflicted they can never forget, and pro-
duced cures too numerous and too remarkable to
be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

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land; E. DORRIS, W. H. BROWN, Portland; J. B. S.
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B. WETHERS, Warren; O. W. GORDON; THOMAS; and
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THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS

AN UNFAILING REMEDY
FOR

DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA, OR INDIGESTION,

ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,
ACIDITY, FLATULENCY, HEARTBURN,

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,
DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

Water Brash, Oppression after Eating,
Water Brash, Oppression after Eating,
Water Brash, Oppression after Eating,
Water Brash, Oppression after Eating.

JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
JAUNDICE,
Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
FEVER AND AGUE,
FEVER AND AGUE,
FEVER AND AGUE,
NEURALGIA,
NEURALGIA,
NEURALGIA,
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUS COMPLAINTS,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AND
all Diseases having their Origin in
IMPERFECT DIGESTION.
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ARE PREPARED BY

S. W. FOWLE & CO.,
18 Trenton Street, Boston,
and at Sale
by their Agents, and by Druggists and Dealers in
Medicine, both in City and Country,
EVERYWHERE.
C. P. FENNESON, Agent for Rockland; WM. M.
COOK, THOMAS J. BALCH & SON, WARREN;
JOSIAH CROCKETT, NEW BEDFORD; and
GARDNER, and saleable by all dealers in medicine every-
where. July 7, 2dly

Commissioner's Notice.

THIS undersigned having been appointed Commissioner
to receive and examine the claims of creditors of the
Estate of Russell S. Healy, late of Rockland, in said County
of Essex deceased, represented herein as creditor, he
gives notice hereby that he will receive applications for bring-
ing in their claims. Notice is hereby given that we shall
meet at the Court House in New Bedford, Massachusetts
the first FRIDAY of February, April and June, from 10
o'clock A.M. to 2 o'clock P.M. of each month, to hear and
decide upon such claims.

ROBERT CROCKETT
CHARLES L. ALLEN.

Rockland, Dec. 1st, 1859. "6msl

For Sale or Exchange.

THE subscriber offers for sale, or in exchange for a farm
in the country, his dwelling house situated on a large
Rock St., near Fort's Corner. Said House is a 1½ story
affair with two Ells, one front porch and a side piazza
one end. It is an excellent stand, (perhaps the best) in
this County for a blacksmith, the occupation present in my
line.

W. RUSSELL.
Rockland, Oct. 1st, 1859. 41m*

TERMS.
If paid strictly in advance—per annum, \$1.50
If payment is delayed 6 months, 1.75
If not paid till the close of the year, 2.00
No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.
Single copies, three cents—per sale at the office.
All letters and communications to be addressed to the Publishers.

BURIED TO-DAY.

Buried to-day:
When the soft, green-buds are bursting out,
And up the south wind comes the shout
Of the village boys and girls at play,
In the summer evening gray.

Taken away:
Sturdy of heart and stout of limb,
From eyes that saw half their light from him,
And put his life, underneath the clay,
In the spring—upon this spring day.

Passed to-day:
All the pride of young life begun,
All the hope of life yet to run;
Who dares to question when one says "Nay!"
Murmurs out: "Only pray."

Enter to-day:
Another body in the churchyard sod,
Another soul on the life of God.
His Christ was buried yet lives away—
Trust him and go your way.

THE TRUE PASTOR.

His preaching word, and true his practice wrought,
A living sermon of the truth he taught.
For this, by rules severe, he was secured,
That all might see the doctrine which he heard.
For priests, he said are patterns for the rest,
(The God of Heaven who bears the God's imprint)
But when the priesthood is so long and mean,
The sovereign image is no longer seen.
If he be faithful to the people's trust,
Well may the banner cross the coat of arms.

THE DEAD MAN'S REVENGE.

How it Worked and How it Ended.
CHAPTER I.—THE REVENGE.

'Open the window, wife, and let in some air. Phew! this place is enough to choke one.'

It was a close, sickening atmosphere truly. The chamber was dark and low, and the old tester-bed, hung round with checked curtains, lay something covered with a ragged counterpane. The speaker approached the bed, drew aside the soiled coverlet, and started back as he beheld a ghastly face, with eyes unclosed and rigid jaws.

'Come here, Hannah—come here. Uncle Zebedee's dead!' The man spoke in a low tone, then turned and looked at his wife. She was a neat, gentle-looking woman; he, a fine, broad-shouldered man.

'O Richard! The woman's face and voice expressed her horror at the sight before her. It was death in its most repulsive form. An old man with pinched and withered features, with beard unshaven, and eyes unclosed, lay on that wretched bed, staring upward, as though, hovering over his couch, he still beheld the awful presence that had announced his doom.'

'It was Zebedee Peck, the miser, who lay there, stark and dead; and the man, in a stone-mason's dress, standing by the bedside was Richard Mallet, his nephew, a working man.'

'God has mercy on him,' said the man, after a silence, during which he and his wife stood gazing in awe on the face of the dead. 'He'll need it, poor soul! He hadn't much mercy for others.'

Through the open window came a murmur of voices from the court below; then there was a noise of footsteps on the stairs.

'Here are the neighbors, Hannah. Come, look up, lass. There's lots to be done.'

Richard Mallet threw the sheet over the face of the dead, and went to the door to meet the new comers. There was a goodly troop, principally women. Curiosity was written on every face. Peck's Court had been in a state of great excitement for some hours.

For two days past, the old miser's house had been shut up, and nobody had seen anything of its owner. At first, it was supposed to be only one of Daddy Peck's whims, and his eccentricities being well known, no one troubled themselves about the matter. The next day, it was reported early in the morning, that the old miser had had a fit; by noon, it was said that he had hung himself in his garret on the window; and lastly, towards evening, it was ascertained that he had been murdered by thieves, who had plundered the house, and escaped over the back wall. Whereupon, a consultation was convened at the pump, by the matrons of the court, as to what ought to be done under the circumstances, and various resolutions were proposed. One lady advised trying the effect of a watchman's rattle, and a cry of "fire!" in the window; another, a long ladder, and a descent into the garret; a third, was for having a policeman sent for, and breaking open the front door with the strong arm of the law; while a fourth, an enlightened washerwoman, suggested sending at once for Richard Mallet, old Peck's nephew, and nearest relative—this bright idea carried the day; and a fleet messenger was dispatched for the stone-mason and his wife—in a case of life and death, as the messenger was strictly enjoined to say.

When, therefore, Richard Mallet proceeded to inform the neighbors that his uncle had been found dead in his bed, and nothing more, there was something like disappointment written on their anxious faces. The court had made up its mind to a terrible catastrophe—a suicide at the very least; and now there would be nothing but a corner's inquest after all. However, with that to look forward to, and the question of the miser's wealth to discuss, it had gained something, and so the court recovered its equanimity.

'He's gone then, at last!' 'Well, we'll see all mortal, you see!' 'His money's no use to him now!' were among the pious remarks uttered by the bystanders, as they crowded round the bed.

'Let's hope his money will go into better hands, marm; said the intelligent washerwoman, addressing herself to Mrs. Mallet. 'You mustn't fret, my dear, it's the way of Providence and all for the best, you know.'

Seeing that Mrs. Mallet had never spoken to the deceased a dozen times all the twelve years of her married life, it required no great amount of reflection on her part not to fret. She was only pale and frightened.

'Go home, Hannah,' whispered her husband. 'I'll see to things, and get these people away. Don't let 'em see.'

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NO. 12.

looking neither to the right hand nor the left.

Richard came home before long. The heart was sweet, the supper ready, the boys in bed, and little Jessie, the lame child, sewing on her stool by the fire. The mason hung up his cap and coat behind the kitchen door, washed off the lime and mortar from his hands, and then—a clean and intelligent looking man—came and sat down to his supper.

'Come here, Jessie,' said he, when the meal was finished. 'The child hobbled to him on her crutch. 'You remember Uncle Zeb, don't you? the old man we went to see once, eh?' Richard kissed the child's forehead.

'Yes, father.'

'Well, he's dead, my girl; he's dead. Do you remember what he said to you that Sunday as we went to see him?'

'Yes. He asked me if I'd like to be a rich woman, and have a fine house, and go abroad; and I said no, because I couldn't help mother to sew, or get your tea ready.'

'What else did he say?'

'He said: "When old Uncle Zeb's dead, my dear, you'll find he hadn't forgot you; and then I began to cry, because he grinned at me so."

'Yes, it's true enough. That's what he said, Hannah,' remarked Richard, turning to his wife. 'I never said a word about it then, nor since, nor has Jess. It was better not. But he told me as how he had made his will, and hadn't forgot this child.'

Mrs. Mallet almost dropped the loaf of bread in her hand, in her amazement.

'You don't think it's true, do you, Richard?'

'Can't say, my dear. He was tanning as a fox, and deceitful as old Nick. More likely he'll let it to a hospital. Anything the will is found, and as he'll be buried to-morrow, we shall know after long.'

Richard Mallet seemed to take the matter very coolly. Not so, however, with his wife. The bare idea of their poor lame child inheriting any of the hoardings of old Peck, the owner of nearly all the houses in the court, and the reputed possessor of an account at a bank in the city, was too much for her. The wildest hopes were excited in her mind; she could think or talk of nothing else.

'Well, Richard,' was her concluding remark that night, 'we've been very happy all these years, and yet we've never seen the color of his money; and after all we can do without it. If he should leave us anything, it won't be that we're seeking for it; nobody can say that. We've had too much pride over to demean ourselves by counting him for his money's sake; and ever since he abused you so, for marrying me, nobody can say you have cared to have his favor.'

'You're right there, Hannah. If any of it should come to us, we'll know it's come as it ought. Don't be too sure on it, though. Uncle Zeb was just the man to play us a trick at the last. He never forgave, he always said.'

It was well, perhaps, Richard Mallet added these words; they were some little preparation to his wife for the events of the morning.

When the morning came, and the miser had been laid in a grave hallowed by no tears nor tender memories, the will was opened in the presence of Richard Mallet and his wife in one of the deserted rooms of the miser's house. Through the half-open shutters, a scant sunbeam streamed on the wig of the old lawyer reading the will, and made a track of dancing notes across the dusty air. Mrs. Mallet sat on a worn-antique chest (there was only one chair in the room, that occupied by the lawyer), and Richard, holding his hat in his hand, stood by his wife's side.

The old lawyer read the preliminary clauses of the will, to which both his hearers listened attentively; the one with respect for the big words, the other with a patient endeavor to grasp their meaning. The ex-cutors appointed were two gentlemen living in a village in Kent, where the deceased was born. Though Zebedee Peck had drawn up his will himself, it was all in proper form.

He had commenced life as a pauper child in a Kentish workhouse, risen, through the progressive stages of hop-picking and errand-boy, to be clerk in a lawyer's office, and finally, bill-discounter and money-lender in London. Consequently old Peck knew what he was about, when he made his last will and testament. He had prepared a surprise, however, for whoever should read it.

The old lawyer suddenly stopped, blew his nose, and glanced down the parchment. There appeared to be something unusual in the document.

'All my real and personal estate, whatever and wheresoever,—I repeat the lawyer with an uneasy sort of 'hem'—I give and bequeath to,—to—Jessie Mallet,—the parents both turned pale, 'the daughter of my nephew, Richard Mallet of Little Winkle street, in this city, and this—'

The lawyer glanced over a few words further, then came to a dead stop.

was pointing to a ring of livid flesh that encircled it.

'When I was a lad, he hung me up by that arm, and beat me with a rope, because I wouldn't do his dirty work. I forgave him that thought, years ago, for I got on in the world without him, and got married, and was happier than he had ever been. But now he tries to eat my own children again! as he once tried to eat me again my wife, I wish the Lord may—'

'O, Richard, don't! don't! His wife put her hand upon his mouth, and stayed the curse upon his lips. 'Don't say that bad words; don't Dick, don't. Remember what you tell the boys always. O! my poor man! She clung to her husband's shoulder, and wept there.

'You're right, my lass. I preach, but I don't practice.'

Richard Mallet drew a deep breath, passed his hand over his wet brow, and sat down on the chest, with the veins all swollen in his face, and his limbs trembling with the effort to subdue himself.

'Is there anything more to read, sir?—I'll know it if there be, if you please.'

'No; nothing but the usual clauses for giving proper power to the executors—more matter of detail,' replied the old lawyer, apparently very ill at ease.

'Then, sir,' said Richard slowly and deliberately, 'I'd like to say once for all, in the presence of you and my wife as witnesses, that I hereby refuse to have, and renounce for me and for my child, every farthing of this man's money.'

Richard uttered the words as solemnly as though they had been a proper legal oath of renunciation, and then with a look of relief, got up and kissed his wife. 'Don't cry, my woman; we'll be going on our way home again.'

'Yes; better do so, perhaps—better do so Mr. Mallet,' said the lawyer. 'But I must remind you that—the property of the estate is left to your child and not to yourself. It is in the hands of trustees. You cannot, therefore, renounce what is not your own. However, we'll talk matters over to-morrow, at the court.'

The cloud that came over Richard Mallet's face at these words did not disappear again that night. He went home in silence, nor spoke one word to his wife all the way.

For the first time in his life, he drove Jessie away from him, when she brought her stool and knitting to his feet; and for the first time since they were born, the boys went to bed without their father's kiss.

CHAPTER II.—HOW THE REVENGE WORKED.

Richard Mallet never closed his eyes that night. He got up at six next morning, had his breakfast, and then as though nothing had happened, went and did half a day's work before going to the lawyer's office.

His wife stood and watched his manly figure as he strode down the street in the blue light of early morning, with his tools on his shoulder; and then as he turned the corner, she went back to her friend, and sat and cried, though her heart would break, till the milkman came round with the morning's milk.

It was a long day at home. Jessie wondered what made her mother so sad and absent, and why she sat and looked at her so strangely at times.

'Are you angry mother?' asked the child once, as she caught one of those looks fixed upon her.

'Angry, bairn? Don't talk—don't talk. Perhaps it would have been better you'd never been born, my poor girl. The Lord only knows,' and the mother turned away from her little daughter with tears in her eyes, and a forbidding heart.

When Richard came home, his wife saw by the expression of his face that the matter was decided in some way.

'Hannah,' said he, laying down his tools, and wiping his forehead with a handkerchief, he took out of his cap—it's as he said—'Our child has got this fortune, and we can't take it from her. He tells me Jessie's worth twenty thousand pounds.'

'Twenty thousand pounds, husband!—What? Twenty thou! Oh dear, dear! The poor woman laughed and cried in the same breath. Twenty thousand pounds! It was impossible not to rejoice. Uncle Zeb's maledictions were forgotten for a moment in the dazzling visions those words raised before the mother's eyes.

'Hush, Hannah!' Richard checked his wife angrily. 'It's only like a baby to talk that way. How can a dead man's words do any harm?'

Though Richard assumed indifference to his wife's maledictions, it troubled him in reality. The first thing on waking, the old miser's terrible words occurred to him. All day long, as he plied hammer and chisel in the stone-yard, fragments of the curse sounded in his ears. As he sat at dinner, under the shed, he found himself mechanically tracing in the dust, with the end of a broken tool, the words: 'May it place a bar between them all their lives.' Many a night did he hear him live in his sleep, and mutter and moan about the 'gold' and 'my own bairn.' But day by day he would rebuke his wife for being affected by superstitious fancies, and tell her she ought to know better than to trouble herself about such things. He would not have owned for the world that these same fancies were haunting him, sleeping and waking.

Richard Mallet was a man of resolution and few words. When he had decided on doing a thing he did it to the end, he lay under no conclusion that his child must be brought up as befitted her altered circumstances, he lost no time in lending his aid to carry out the necessary changes.

For six months, Jessie Mallet was the inmate of a handsome home in a boarding school in Kent, near one of her trustees; and the stone-mason and his wife returned to the life they were leading before the death of Zebedee Peck. It was not the old life, though. Richard was as steady and industrious as ever, as good a workman, as kind to his wife, and as fond of his two boys; but there was a change in him. It was not that the new position in which he stood, and the change of his fellow-workmen, or the world, perplexed him. He held up his head as before, worked hard, took a joke good humoredly, brought home his earnings every Saturday, and never troubled himself about what the neighbors thought or said as to his affairs.

It was at his own hearth that this change was to be seen; at his own hearth, where, when he missed a gentle little wife in his ear, and a soft little hand in his; where his eye rested on a chair that stood vacant in the corner, with a little crutch by its side. At such times he would sigh, and his heart would be torn by the remembrance of those things that clung to him as reminders of the dead; they only recalled a separation founded on injustice and wrong. Uncle Zeb need have prophesied no less, and he had obtained a cruel revenge. The very fear of his death, which he accomplished was enough to embitter the rest of his nephew's life.

'Hannah,' said Richard Mallet to his wife one Friday morning, 'I shan't be home to-night, nor mayhap for these next three days. I'm going to see her.'

He kissed his wife, put on his best hat, placed a stout stick and a small bundle on his shoulder, and away he went. He had been gone months. On Tuesday night, he came back, and he was looking out anxiously for his return. It was nine o'clock, but warm and fine, and the month of June. A long, in the dusky twilight, she espied a tall, dark man coming up the street. A neighboring lamp shone on the man's figure, and as he approached, Hannah started as she caught sight of her husband's face. It was so well known, she hardly knew him.

'G'ive me a sup of drink, Hannah,' said Richard, as he had entered the house and sat down.

The dust upon his dress showed that he had made the journey on foot. He was weary, and it was long since he had been to Canterbury, you see, and I don't think I foot it as I used to do. He was anxious his wife should understand that the cause of his fatigue was physical.

'You're right, dear,' said his wife, as he took a drink, and wiped his brow, and then, with his hand on the table, and his head resting on his hand, said: 'I can't tell you my supper yet awhile. I'm dog tired. I'll tell you all about my journey, now, and when I'm home, I'll tell you all about my little daughter with tears in her eyes, and a forbidding heart.'

'Hannah, I have seen our child. I have been down to Canterbury, and seen the place where she was born, and I have seen her. But though I've seen her, she ain't seen me. I hadn't the face to show myself after all. When I got down yonder on Sunday afternoon and saw the grand old house she is livin' in, high by the garden, and the young lady walkin' in the garden, I said to myself: "It will never do to show yourself there, old man; and so I made up my mind I'd come back as I went, without even a word or a kiss, and be satisfied if I could get home and sleep for a minute. I'd thought to sit on a bench, and wait till she came out the house till all come out, and then I'd go to the cathedral door by, and then I'd see my child, hand in hand with a lady in silk, who walked at the head of the line. She seemed to be going home with it. He took off his hat, and bowed to her, and she looked up to her as though she liked her and wasn't afraid. I kept my eyes on her, and followed after 'em up to the church door, and then I went in, and I seemed to be drawn on like, and went in to, as though I couldn't do other. It's a brave place, but I could only look at one place all the time; and when I was sitting among the ladies, looking as quiet as a garden, as I've seen her look, I saw 'em, and I was so glad, I felt I'd got to go to the cathedral door by, and then I'd see my child, hand in hand with a lady in silk, who walked at the head of the line. She seemed to be going home with it. He took off his hat, and bowed to her, and she looked up to her as though she liked her and wasn't afraid. I kept my eyes on her, and followed after 'em up to the church door, and then I went in, and I seemed to be drawn on like, and went in to, as though I couldn't do other. 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STATE OF MAINE.
BY THE GOVERNOR.
A PROCLAMATION
FOR A DAY OF
Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer

With the advice of the Executive Council, I hereby designate Thursday, the fifth day of April next, as a day of public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

The conception of a day of homage to the Supreme Ruler of Nations, in its relations to temporal affairs, on which national and dependent beings may offer the oblations of grateful hearts to the Universal God and Father for his unceasing presence, guidance and providence, springs from the obvious relations of man to his Creator and Preserver, and Social Worship, in the congregation, with one heart and one voice, form a common brotherhood, duties and sympathies.

Hallowed by a time honored usage, let the day, by universal adoption, be a season, the ordinary avocations, the suspended, the thoughts shall be turned to the designs of being as a sacred trust; when everywhere, throughout our borders, dependent and penitent man shall offer his tribute of adoration to his Maker and Benefactor, and with national and dependent beings may offer the oblations of grateful hearts to the Universal God and Father for his unceasing presence, guidance and providence, springs from the obvious relations of man to his Creator and Preserver, and Social Worship, in the congregation, with one heart and one voice, form a common brotherhood, duties and sympathies.

Given at the Council Chamber, at Augusta, this seventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fourth.

By the Governor,
LOTT M. MORRILL.

NOAH SMITH, Jr., Secretary of State.

Thirty-Sixth Congress.

In the Senate Tuesday, the Vice President submitted a certified copy of the Kansas Constitution. The Kansas Constitution was read by the Senate, and it was ordered that the same be referred to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms till 2 o'clock on Friday, to answer questions propounded to him by the Senate investigating committee. After a short debate on Senator Brown's resolutions in relation to slavery, the Military Academy Bill was taken up, and some debate ensued on the amendment appropriating \$1,300,000 for the equipment of a Regiment of Texas Volunteers for service against the Indians on the Texas frontier.

The House on Wednesday, Mr. Seward of New York presented a petition in favor of the Homestead Bill, also asking protection for coal and iron. Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, presented a petition to the House, asking for a resolution to inquire into certain statements made by Messrs. Adams, Haskins and Hickman, last December, to the effect that the President endeavored to bribe them from the course of duty. A warm debate arose upon this resolution, pending which the House adjourned.

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In the Senate Thursday, Mr. Grimes of Iowa gave notice that he should introduce a bill to divide the District of Columbia into Maryland and to remove the capital from Washington. Mr. Brown's resolution was taken up, to give an opportunity for political debate. In the House several bills were introduced. A bill to amend the act relating to the District of Columbia, presented a petition in favor of an increased tariff. The House refused to entertain it. The Committee on Public Lands reported against Mr. Morrill's agricultural college bill. The bill was postponed till the 3d Tuesday in April. The motion to table it having been rejected.

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Robert Ferguson, an elderly farmer, living near Utica, N. Y., died a few days ago. When he became convinced that death was approaching, he gave the most particular directions as to the disposal of his property. The arrangements for his funeral, and almost with his last breaths he enjoined it upon his wife and daughter to have the funeral procession leave the house at an early hour, in order that they might get home in season to milk the cows before dark.

FLOOD ON THE HUDSON.—The ice on the Hudson river at Albany commenced moving down stream early Friday morning, badly damaging the floating bridges, and the Boston and New York Railroads. Several days will be required to repair the Boston dock. Soon after the ice started, a jam occurred, and the water rose rapidly, flooding the piers and wharves, and inundating the basements of the houses on South Broadway and those on the cross streets adjacent leading to the river. About 11 o'clock, however, the jam broke up, and the water fell twenty inches in as many minutes. The ice in the tributary streams is also breaking up.

ALARMING AND DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—A destructive disease has made its appearance among the cattle in North Brookfield, Mass., and vicinity, and considerable excitement exists among the farmers in that region. The disease was introduced last summer by a calf of foreign breed, brought from the town of Belmont. It fixes itself upon the lungs, and produces a violent cough, and the lungs are finally destroyed. Some of the cattle are finally destroyed, and an immense amount of merchandise was lost, estimated at two and a half millions of dollars. Among the warehouses destroyed were those of Trowbridge & Co. of New Haven.

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK. The total imports of dry goods at New York, for the last four weeks, exceeded those for the corresponding period last year by 30 per cent, viz:

Entered for warehousing, \$775,000; withdrawn from warehouse, \$1,177,000; the excess showing that the import does not exceed the demand. If there be any excess in any portion of the assortment now on the market, it is made up to a great extent of miscellaneous stock, much of it very undesirable, and some of it only saleable at a considerable sacrifice from cost.

Willis devotes a column and a half of the Home Journal to a pleasant sermon, the moral of which is—Should not our fair countrymen make it into consideration whether they do not begin to be agreeable a little too early and leave off a great deal too soon?

There are, no doubt, some outspoken settlers, but generally they are a meaty-mouthed set.

Odd—that rivers should be so full just where they empty themselves.

An eminent artist is about getting up a panorama of a law suit. It opens in the year one, and closes with doomsday.

FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Nova Scotia at St. John's, N. F. St. John's, N. F., March 8. The Canadian screw steamship Nova Scotia, which left Liverpool on Wednesday the 22d ult., and Queenstown the following day, put in at this port this afternoon, short of coal. She has 20 passengers.

The following is a summary of her news from Europe:

Steamship North American, from Portland, arrived at Queenstown on the 20th.

Ship Luna, from Havre, bound to New Orleans, was wrecked on the French coast, near Cherbourg. She had on board 88 passengers and a crew of 22 persons, of whom only two men were saved, names unknown. The ship was a total loss.

A letter from Hong Kong says that the claims of the American citizens against the Chinese government, for losses at Canton in 1856, are in a fair way of liquidation. A dividend is to be paid forthwith, and the remainder is guaranteed.

Arrival of Steamship New York.

New York, March 11.—Steamship New York, arrived at this port this morning, bringing letters and papers of the 23d ult. The principal news has been anticipated by telegraph via Queenstown.

The New York left Bremen 19th and Southampton 23d ult. She carried 180 passengers, of which 140 were bound for New York, and 40 for Liverpool. The ship was a fine one, and the crew was well.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

New Hampshire State Election.

GOODWIN (REP.) RE-ELECTED GOV. BY ABOUT 4000 MAJORITY.

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.

Our annual state election took place, yesterday; returns from 129 towns give Goodwin, Rep. 24,566—Cate, Dem. 21,132. Returns from Cheshire and lower portion of Rockingham County, will considerably add to Goodwin's majority. The reps. have elected 4 and probably all 5 of the councilmen, 9 of the 12 senators and probably 100 out of the legislature.

Municipal Elections.

Saco, Me., March 12.

Jonathan Tuck, Democrat, was to-day elected Mayor of Biddeford, by 2 majority. The republicans have a majority of the Aldermen and Council.

BANGOR, March 12.

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

compound remedy, in which we have la-
 pared to produce the most effective alterative
 can be made. It is a concentrated extract
 Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other
 stances of still greater alterative power, as
 afford an effective antidote for the diseases
 Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed
 at such a remedy is wanted by those who
 from Stomach, Liver, and Kidney, and one
 which will accomplish their cure must prove
 immense service to this large class of our
 people. It is well known that this alterative
 compound will do it has been proven by experi-
 ment on many of the worst cases to be found

the following complaints:—

SCURVY AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS,
 RUPTURES AND ERECTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS,
 HUMORS, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM,
 SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS, GONORRHOEA, GRAVEL,
 CALCULI, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, NECK,

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the system, and the impurities which are the result of an expulsion of them many mankind disorders are ripped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the many miseries and pains which attend the removal of humors, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the aid of this compound. It is an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the impurified blood whenever you find it impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse the bowels, whenever obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular complaint exists, it will keep the blood pure and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the

of human life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must be done, or no wrong, the great machinery of life disordered, or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the fact is, that the preparations made by the various manufacturers of this preparation of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, containing the name of Sarsaparilla, do not contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they have contained but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla, and the name of Sarsaparilla itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still

to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the odium of obolous quackery. We trust that *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral* will be found to be a remedy on which we have good ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. As the system is not so completely eradicated from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, **\$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.**

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that its extensive use has been sufficient to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout the world, we have no more than to assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and it will be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

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land; J. Devis, Jr., Worcester; E. C. Chapman, Haver-
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Jefferson; J. Riet, Washington; J. B. Green, Calcutt;
Wm. Weatherly, Warren; O. W. Gordon, Thomaston; and
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THE BEST REMEDY
THE BEST REMEDY
THE BEST REMEDY
THE BEST REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, and Influenza.
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 A CERTAIN REMEDY
 A CERTAIN REMEDY
 A CERTAIN REMEDY
 A CERTAIN REMEDY
 FOR WHOOPING-COUGH, GROUP, AND ASTHMA.
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 FOR WHOOPING-COUGH, GROUP, AND ASTHMA.
 A SURE CURE
 A SURE CURE
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 A SURE CURE
 FOR BRONCHITIS AND SORE THROAT.
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 FOR BRONCHITIS AND SORE THROAT.
 A SOVEREIGN BALM

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A SOVEREIGN BALM
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For all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
 For all Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
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IT RELIEVES AT ONCE.
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 IT RELIEVES AT ONCE.

IT EFFECTS

A PERMANENT CURE.
A PERMANENT CURE.
A PERMANENT CURE.
A PERMANENT CURE.

Beware of Counterfeits.

Beware of Counterfeits.
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 SEITH W. FOWLE & CO., BOSTON,
 on the outside wrappers, *hereof* be not deceived.

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July 7. **Sally**

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 Graham Flour from pure Genesee Wheat. By the bar-
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